

An approach to quantify sources, seasonal change, and biogeochemical processes affecting metal loading in streams: Facilitating decisions for remediation of mine drainage

Briant A. Kimball^{a,*}, Robert L. Runkel^b, Katherine Walton-Day^b

^a US Geological Survey, Salt Lake City, UT 84119, USA

^b US Geological Survey, Denver, CO 80225, USA

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abstract

Historical mining has left complex problems in catchments throughout the world. Land managers are faced with making cost-effective plans to remediate mine influences. Remediation plans are facilitated by spatial mass-loading profiles that indicate the locations of metal mass-loading, seasonal changes, and the extent of biogeochemical processes. Field-scale experiments during both low- and high-flow conditions and time-series data over diel cycles illustrate how this can be accomplished. A low-flow experiment provided spatially detailed loading profiles to indicate where loading occurred. For example, SO_4^{2-} was principally derived from sources upstream from the study reach, but three principal locations also were important for SO_4^{2-} loading within the reach. During high-flow conditions, Lagrangian sampling provided data to interpret seasonal changes and indicated locations where snowmelt runoff flushed metals to the stream. Comparison of metal concentrations between the low- and high-flow experiments indicated substantial increases in metal loading at high flow, but little change in metal concentrations, showing that toxicity at the most downstream sampling site was not substantially greater during snowmelt runoff. During high-flow conditions, a detailed temporal sampling at fixed sites indicated that Zn concentration more than doubled during the diel cycle. Monitoring programs must account for diel variation to provide meaningful results. Mass-loading studies during different flow conditions and detailed time-series over diel cycles provide useful scientific support for stream management decisions.

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1. Introduction

Many years of historical mining near Silverton, Colorado have left abandoned mines and mining wastes that contribute metal loads to the Animas River. This situation is typical of hundreds of catchments affected by mining throughout the world, and leaves land managers with difficult decisions about remediation in complex systems where multiple sources of metals within a single catchment may contaminate the stream. Land managers must have reliable scientific information to support their decisions. To meet some of these information needs, the US Geological Survey has developed a mass-loading approach that focuses on metal loading to a stream through development of detailed spatial profiles of stream discharge and chemistry. The mass-loading approach has many applications, including the study of hydrologic characteristics of streams (Bencala, 1993; Bencala et al., 1990; Broshears et al., 1993; Gooseff et al., 2005; Harvey and Bencala, 1993; Zellweger, 1994), the determination of likely sources of metals

and other constituents (Boughton, 2001; Kimball et al., 2002, 2005, 2006, 2007; Kimball and Runkel, 2009; Nimick and Cleasby, 2001; Walton-Day et al., 2005; Wirt et al., 2001), the estimation of pre-mining chemistry of watersheds (Runkel et al., 2007; Kimball et al., 2009), and quantification of biogeochemical reactions (Harvey and Fuller, 1998; Kimball et al., 1995; McKnight et al., 2001; Runkel et al., 1996, 1999).

In general, the approach is based on two established techniques: the tracer-dilution method (Kilpatrick and Cobb, 1985; Bencala et al., 1990) and synoptic sampling (Bencala and McKnight, 1987). The tracer-dilution method provides estimates of stream discharge that are used to quantify the amount of water entering the stream within a given stream segment through both tributary and groundwater inflow. Synoptic sampling of stream and inflow chemistry provides a spatially detailed 'snapshot' of stream-water quality and the inflows that influence changes along the stream. Discharge and chemistry are combined to provide quantities of loading (mass per time) to provide information about the extent of metal input and to support decisions about remediation.

Mass-loading studies in the Animas River basin (Church et al., 2007; Kimball et al., 2002, 2007) have provided detailed

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +1 801 908 5047; fax: +1 801 908 5001.
E-mail address: bkimball@usgs.gov (B.A. Kimball).

information about the locations of metal loading to a stream during low-flow conditions when mine drainage is the least diluted and can be most harmful to aquatic organisms (Besser and Leib, 1999). During low-flow, the longitudinal profile of the stream chemistry might be considered to be relatively constant, meaning that discharge varies spatially and not temporally. Also, it means that changes along the study reach are a result of constant inflow sources to the stream and processes that affect solutes at constant rates. Although exceptions to this steady-state condition could occur through diel variations (Gammons et al., 2005; McKnight et al., 1988; Nimick et al., 2003), the sampling attempts to minimize these effects. Thus, low-flow conditions permit the evaluation of the relative contribution of many sources and their impact on the stream.

Application of the mass-loading approach to high-flow conditions could provide valuable information on seasonal or transient sources of metals that may increase toxicity. During high-flow, constant conditions no longer apply, and the longitudinal profile of stream chemistry will vary temporally. To study spatial changes subject to temporal variation, two possible approaches are presented. First, a Lagrangian sampling attempt to follow the same parcel of water along the study reach, sampling as the parcel is sequentially affected by inflows and in-stream processes. A second approach involves a sequence of samples at fixed locations, providing a time series of chemical data at individual sites along the stream. This approach can be much more sample-intensive than the Lagrangian sampling.

Fey et al. (2002) sampled the “spring thaw conditions” at the USGS gaging station 09359020, downstream from the location of this study reach, and downstream from both Cement Creek and Mineral Creek, two metal-rich streams (Wright et al., 2007). Fey et al. (2002) indicated trends in the early, and most likely, low-elevation runoff that were consistent with results from this study. However, it did not address the approach of low- and high-flow synoptic sampling, and the toxicity results from the Fey et al. (2002) study were strongly influenced by the metal-rich inflows downstream from the current study reach. To expand on the earlier study, and to evaluate low- and high-flow mass-loading approaches, two field experiments were designed along the reach of the Animas River, upstream from the confluence with Cement Creek. The first experiment was in August 2002, during a period of extreme low flow. The second experiment was in April 2003, during a period of higher flow in response to low-altitude snowmelt runoff before peak runoff. This snowmelt drains areas of mine waste and tailings away from the stream. The study reach began upstream from Arrastra Creek and ended at Silverton (Fig. 1), a shorter study reach than that of Paschke et al. (2005). This discussion will focus on the results for pH, SO₄, Fe, Cu, Mn and Zn. The field experiments will show how the mass-loading approach can help support remediation decisions in three ways. First, the approach provides a quantitative assessment of the metal loading profile along a reach, allowing the identification of the greatest loads. Second, it quantifies seasonal variation in mass-loading profiles between low- and high-flow conditions. Third, it quantifies important biogeochemical processes that affect the transport of metals and that should be considered in designing monitoring programs.

2. Methods

The description of methods includes the specific tracer-dilution methods applied to both low- and high-flow studies, the separate sampling designs applied to each, and the common processing and analytical methods used for both studies. Also, the multivariate methods used for data analysis are explained.

2.1. Tracer-dilution

A tracer-dilution approach to quantify discharge has been applied to many hydrologic and solute-transport studies (e.g., Gooseff et al., 2002; Briggs et al., 2009). The equations and methods used for tracer-dilution discharge apply to both the low- and high-flow studies. These equations have been discussed in Kimball et al. (2002) for their application to studies of mine drainage and also are available on-line (Kimball et al., 2007; http://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/1651/downloads/Vol1_combinedChapters/vol1_chapE9.pdf).

For both studies, several batches of the NaBr tracer salt were dissolved in stream water in a large plastic garbage can using a fixed salt to stream water ratio each time. Each batch was pumped into an agricultural tank to make up the required volume of injection solution. From the tank, the brine was pumped into the stream using Fluid Metering QB positive displacement piston pumps, modified with rotational sensors. The pumps were controlled by a Campbell Scientific CR10X data logger to count pump revolutions and maintain a constant pump injection rate over time as field battery voltage declined. The injectate concentration for the low-flow study was 227,200 mg/L Br and the pump rate was 187 mL/min. For the high-flow study, the tracer concentration tracer was 247,500 mg/L Br and the pump rate was 404 mL/min. These gave a Br mass-flow of 708 mg/s for low flow and 1670 mg/s for high flow. After running the injection for a sufficient time to reach a constant concentration at all points downstream, discharge could be calculated for each stream sampling site based on the sampled Br concentration. This discharge provided the necessary hydrologic context for the low- and high-flow studies, and the different sample designs for the low- and high-flow sampling.

2.2. Sampling and analysis

Synoptic sampling, literally meaning a view of the stream at one point in time, provides the means to characterize the spatial distribution of metal sources, and where sources may contribute load to the stream. A list of the sampling sites is given in Table 1. The low-flow synoptic experiment included 27 stream sampling sites and 18 inflow sites. In contrast, the high-flow synoptic experiment only included seven stream sites and 14 inflow sites. Possible inflow sampling sites during high flow were more numerous because of overland flow to the stream from snowmelt runoff, but logically not all inflows could be sampled. Major inflows from the low-flow study were re-sampled during high flow (Table 1), but because many more inflows were present than were sampled, the effects of snowmelt runoff had to be defined by in-stream changes. During the high-flow study, auto-samplers operated for about 28 h at six stream sites (Table 1).

For low- or high-flow sampling designs, each stream site represents the downstream end of a stream segment. These segments divide the watershed into increments to account for in-stream and inflow loads (Kimball et al., 2002, 2007). During high-flow conditions, fewer stream sites can be sampled, so the length of stream segments and the number of sampled inflows can differ substantially between the designs. For either situation, however, changes in stream chemistry and discharge between stream sampling sites reflect a net change in metal load for specific segments. Because more than one source of metals might drain into a particular stream segment, individual sources cannot always be quantified at this stream reach scale. Sample designs for synoptic sampling differed for low- and high-flow conditions, and will be detailed separately.

2.2.1. Low-flow sampling

Under ideal conditions at low flow, samples at all of the sampling sites would be collected simultaneously, providing a descrip-

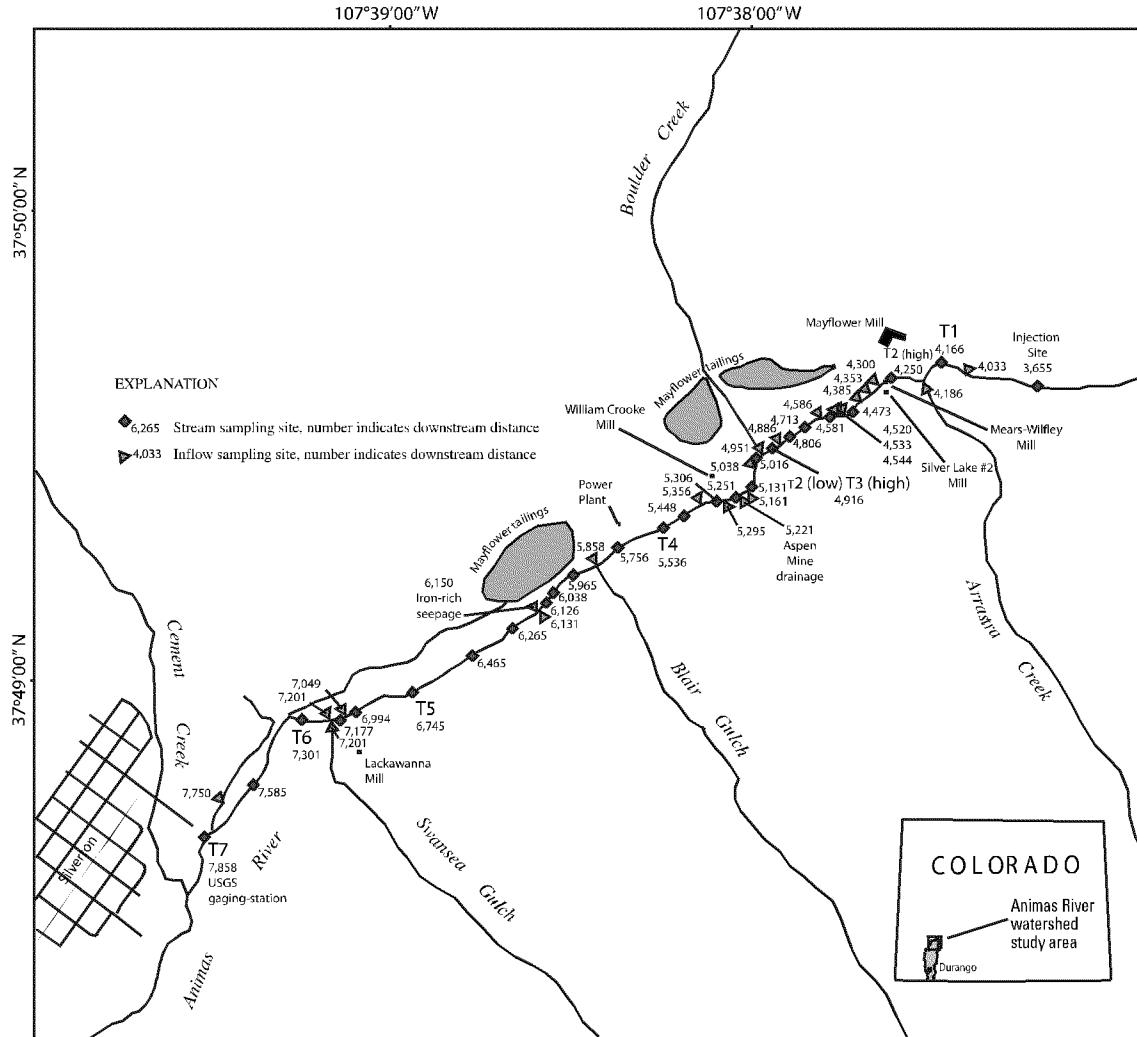


Fig. 1. Location of study reach and sampling sites along the Animas River, August 2002 and April 2003. All sites were sampled in 2002, but only the transport sites (T1–T7) were sampled during high flow in 2003 (see Table 1).

tion of stream-water quality under relative steady conditions. Personnel limitations precluded simultaneous sample collection for so many sites. The low-flow synoptic study, however, is accomplished over a relatively short time (usually less than 8 h) in an effort to minimize effects of diel flow variation. Sampling at low flow can begin when the tracer concentration has reached a relatively constant concentration over time. The assumption of constant conditions for the tracer can be affected by diel variations due to evapotranspiration, but in general, this diel variability only affects tracer concentrations when stream flow is less than a few liters per second. Because the sampling includes both filtered and total-recoverable concentrations, the approach is to work from downstream to upstream to prevent stirring up Fe-rich colloidal material from the streambed. Inflow sites that were considered well mixed were sampled using grab techniques. Stream sites were sampled using equal-width integration techniques (Ward and Harr, 1990).

2.2.2. High-flow sampling

Diel changes in discharge are likely to occur during snowmelt runoff, and the assumption of steady conditions is not valid. To accommodate for the transient conditions, a sampling sequence must follow the changes within a parcel of water as it flows through the study reach, which is called a Lagrangian sampling scheme (Meade and Stevens, 2007; Moody, 1993). The schedule re-

quires a precise timing of water movement along the study reach. To prepare a schedule for these variable conditions, a rhodamine WT dye tracer was added to the stream to observe its breakthrough at downstream sampling points. The dye was added in the morning, and the arrival time at the six downstream sites was determined using a portable fluorometer. Arrival times, calculated from the breakthrough curves, were used to schedule the synoptic sampling in the afternoon when snowmelt runoff would affect the stream. Under high-flow conditions, it was necessary to place stream sampling sites near bridges and at locations where it would be safe to wade the stream.

2.2.3. Colloidal concentrations and analytical methods

Transport of metals in mine-affected streams is influenced by Fe-rich colloids (Kimball et al., 1995). For the low-flow study colloidal concentrations of metals were calculated by subtracting the metal concentration of an ultrafiltered, acidified (10,000 Dalton pore size) sample from an unfiltered, acidified sample. The unfiltered, acidified sample represents a total recoverable concentration with respect to Al, Fe and metals associated with the Fe-rich colloids. The ultrafiltered sample is a better measure of a dissolved concentration than a 0.45- μ m filtered sample for metals like Al, Cu, Fe, Pb and Zn that tend to be associated with the Fe-rich colloids. Colloidal particles that contain these metals can pass through a

Table 1

Description of synoptic sampling sites, Animas river, Colorado. Source: S, stream; RBI, right-bank inflow; LBI, left-bank inflow; Group, stream or inflow group assigned by cluster analysis.

Down-stream distance, in meters	Source	Low flow	High flow	Description	Low-flow discharge, in L/s	High-flow discharge, in L/s	Stream or inflow group	pH, in standard units
3655	S	Yes		Injection site and T0 upstream from injection	620		1	7.77
3909	S	Yes	Yes	Downstream from injection at right bank stand of young spruce	620	1461	1	7.88
4033	RBI	Yes	Yes	Right-bank cascade from rocky bank	1.00	39	1	8.32
4166	S	Yes	Yes	Transport site T1 – upstream from Arastra Creek	621	1500	1	8.10
4186	LBI	Yes	Yes	Arastra Creek	70.9		1	8.05
4250	S	Yes	Yes	Transport site T2 (high flow) – downstream from Arastra Creek	692	1515	2	7.95
4300	RBI	Yes		Small spring upstream from pipe bridge			2	7.33
4353	RBI	Yes		Stream level spring			3	4.48
4385	RBI		Yes	Moss and aluminum precipitation at spring	.75			
4473	S	Yes		Downstream from right bank acid inflows	720		2	7.91
4520	RBI	Yes		Additional spring on right bank	10		3	4.73
4533	RBI		Yes	Marshy ponds with algae near manganocrete	.75			
4544	RBI	Yes		Algal pond downstream from dry marsh	10		3	5.05
4581	S	Yes		Upstream from dry inflow draining left bank and old gravity mill	721		2	8.03
4586	RBI		Yes	Ponded water right bank; dripping from overnight bank	.75			
4713	S	Yes		Downstream from "Pinicle Gap"	727		2	7.99
4806	S	Yes		Upstream from acid inflows	735		2	7.74
4886	RBI		Yes	Seep with acid algae species	.75			
4916	S	Yes		Transport sites T2 (low flow)/T3 (high flow – downstream from acid inflows	735	1558	2	7.83
4951	RBI	Yes	Yes	Boulder Creek A62	31.4	.90	1	8.07
5016	S	Yes		Downstream from Boulder Creek	766		2	7.90
5038	RBI	Yes	Yes	Substantial orange precipitate in inflow	4.05	.04	4	6.14
5131	S	Yes		Downstream from orange precipitate tailings bin	770		2	7.79
5161	LBI	Yes		Pond next to stream on left bank			2	7.02
5221	LBI	Yes	Yes	Drainage from Aspen Mine		.02	2	7.52
5251	S	Yes		Downstream from Aspen Mine inflow	774		2	7.84
5295	LBI	Yes		Drainage from left bank alteration	6.13		5	2.42
5306	S	Yes		Downstream from seeps on both sides	781		3	7.81
5356	RBI	Yes	Yes	Discharge from slough draining tailings	15.8	.04	3	3.67
5448	S	Yes		Integrating right-bank inflow from slough	796		3	7.89
5536	S	Yes	Yes	Transport site T4 – stream at Power Plant	797	1649	3	7.89
5756	S	Yes		Upstream from right bank drainage ditch behind power plant	798		3	7.79
5858	RBI	Yes	Yes	Seep along 60 m of grass	.95	0.00	2	6.19
5965	S	Yes		Small pool near stream	.24		2	6.71
6038	S	Yes		Stream site for integration of seeps on both sides	799		3	7.78
6126	S	Yes		Upstream from substantial right bank staining	799		3	7.66
6131	LBI	Yes		At base of colluvium			2	6.88
6150	RBI	Yes	Yes	Red stained right bank discharge			3	5.46
6265	S	Yes		Downstream from major right-bank inflow from tailings drainage	800		4	7.79
6465	S	Yes		Downstream from many right bank seeps	801		4	7.64
6745	S	Yes	Yes	Transport site T5 – at Lacawana Bridge	802	1701	4	7.56
6994	S	Yes		Upstream from Lacawana Mill	803		4	7.57
7049	RBI	Yes		New right-bank inflow	.78		4	5.79
7177	S	Yes		Upstream from Lacawana discharge	804		4	7.41
7201	LBI	Yes		Discharge from Lacawana area, pond	.55		1	7.95
7201	RBI		Yes	Drains right bank "protected" wetland area				
7306	S	Yes	Yes	Transport site T6 – downstream from Lacawana Mill (Stakeholder site A66)	804	1759	4	
7585	S	Yes		Downstream from braids, good mixing	805		4	7.64
7750	RBI	Yes	Yes	Ditch draining from pond nr roaster fines?	1.17	805	4	5.97
7858	S	Yes	Yes	Transport site T3 (low flow)/T7 (high flow) – at bridge with stream gage (Stakeholder site A68)	807	1808	4	7.39

0.45- μm filter and be measured as dissolved metals when the colloids are dissolved by acidification (Kimball et al., 1992). Yet, aquatic standards for toxicity of several metals are legally based on 0.45- μm filtration. During the high-flow sampling, it was only possible to use ultrafiltration on a few samples, so the colloidal concentrations had to be calculated by subtracting the 0.45- μm filtered concentration from the unfiltered, acidified sample despite the possibility of bypassing the filter with colloids.

Concentrations of major-ion metals (Ca, Mg, Na, K, Al, Fe, Mn and Zn) from ultra-filtered, 0.45- μm filtered, and unfiltered sample treatments were determined by ICP-AES at the University of Southern Mississippi, Center for Trace Analysis. The remaining trace metal concentrations were determined using a ThermoFinnigan Element 2 sector field ICP-MS, also at the Center for Trace Analysis. Anion concentrations, including Br, were determined from 0.45- μm filtered, unacidified samples by using a Dionex DX-120 ion chromatograph at the USGS Utah Water Science Center (Brinton et al., 1995). Procedures for quality control for anion analyses are described in Kimball et al. (1999). Alkalinity was determined in the laboratory using an auto-titration system. Iron speciation was determined colorimetrically using a modification of the method of To et al. (1998).

2.3. Cluster analysis

An important objective of synoptic sampling is to recognize patterns or chemical characteristics that can be indicators of the various sources of metals in the catchment. Weathering of different mineral assemblages can impart distinct chemical signatures, and a particular signature may lead to identifying various sources of solutes. A method of cluster analysis called partitioning around medoids aids in distinguishing groups of samples (Kaufman and Rousseeuw, 1990). Using Euclidian distance in multivariate chemical space as a measure of similarity, each sample is then assigned to the cluster of the nearest medoid, which is a kind of multivariate median. Thus, cluster analysis provides an objective means of grouping samples in terms of the chemical distinctions. Choosing the number of groups, or medoids, for inflow or stream groups was guided by the ability to explain the chemical character of a group in terms of geologic, hydrologic, geographic, or geochemical information. Concentrations, in millimoles/L, were log-transformed for the analysis to emphasize mass-balance and logarithmic thermodynamic relationships among variables. The transformed data were also converted to standard normal variables before analysis. Only the filtered concentrations were used for inflow samples, but both filtered and colloidal concentrations of Al, Fe, Mn and Zn were used for stream samples. Changes in colloidal concentrations of stream samples often indicate important distinctions along the study reach (Kimball et al., 1995, 2003, 2009).

3. Results and discussion

Results of chemical determinations are presented in two tables, one for the spatial low- and high-flow synoptic sampling (Table S1, supplementary data), and the other for temporal data collected with auto-samplers (Table S2, supplementary data). Combining the discharge data with the chemical data provides the basis to quantify metal loads.

3.1. Discharge and the hydrologic context

Differences in the variation of Br concentration with time between the low- and high-flow experiments show the need for the two sampling designs. During low flow, the concentration of Br reached a relatively constant value for each site downstream

from the injection, particularly during the period of synoptic sampling (Fig. 2A). In contrast, during the period of synoptic sampling for high flow, the increasing discharge from snowmelt runoff caused a decrease in Br concentration with time (Fig. 2B). The transient condition at high flow indicates the need for the Lagrangian scheme, and the relatively constant conditions at low flow justify the more typical downstream to upstream approach for low flow.

Calculation of discharge was based on dilution of the Br tracer along the study reach (Fig. 2C). Concentration of Br for both studies was very comparable because the injections each had a target of 1 mg/L Br at the end of the study reach. The comparable concentrations, however, represent substantially different values of discharge (Fig. 2D). The steady decrease of Br concentration along the study reach provides a clear indication of a net gaining reach of the Animas River. During both experiments, concentrations of Br in samples of inflow waters were near the lower limit of detection of Br except in a few samples that likely had some stream water mixed in (not shown in Fig. 2C, see Table S1).

During low flow, the greatest increase in discharge occurred from the inflow of Arrastra Creek and from several visible springs that enter between Arrastra Creek and 5448 m, downstream from the Aspen Mine inflow. From that point to the end of the study reach, the gain in discharge was much smaller, but was measurable. In contrast to low flow, at high flow the discharge profile clearly reflected the influence of inflow from snowmelt runoff (Fig. 2D). Similar to low-flow discharge, an increase in stream discharge occurred at Arrastra Creek, but that inflow accounted for a smaller percentage of the total increase during high flow. The most notable contrast between low- and high-flow discharge is the greater increase in discharge along the study reach during high flow. The increase occurred in each of the stream segments, but particularly downstream from T3, increasing from 1560 L/s at T3 to 1820 L/s at T7. During low flow, the increase from T3 to T7 was from 734 L/s to 806 L/s. The effect of the low-altitude runoff is the increase of 260 L/s compared to 72 L/s from T3 to T7. The goal of the 2003 study was to capture the early season snowmelt runoff from relatively low altitude parts of the upper Animas River Basin because that snowmelt drains many areas with metal sources. Had the goal been to capture peak flow from high-altitude snowmelt runoff, the study would have been conducted later in the spring. The highest average mean of monthly discharge generally occurs in June and is 14,320 L/s, compared to a mean of 1950 L/s for April (see <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/co/nwis/>). The Lagrangian method described here for sampling in April 2003 could be applied during periods of higher discharge.

Discharge at the end of the study reach during the low-flow experiment conducted in August 2002 was 806 L/s, only 36% of the flow measured during a previous experiment in 1997 (Paschke et al., 2005). August 2002 was a period of extreme low flow, the fourth year of drought in the Silverton area (Caffin and Druliner, 2007; Piechota et al., 2004). During this low flow, inflow sites were accessible for sampling that were submerged by the stream during the study in 1997.

3.2. Quantifying metal loading to the stream

Some of the most important information needed to make decisions about remediation of mine drainage is a basic understanding of the location, quantity, and chemical character of metal loading to a stream. Many studies have presented detailed chemical sampling as an approach to evaluate mine sites and to study biogeochemical processes. The present approach includes detailed sampling of stream and inflow chemistry but all within the context of catchment hydrology. Using this hydrologic context, it is possible to evaluate and compare locations of metal loading by using spatially detailed mass-loading profiles. The metal loading within

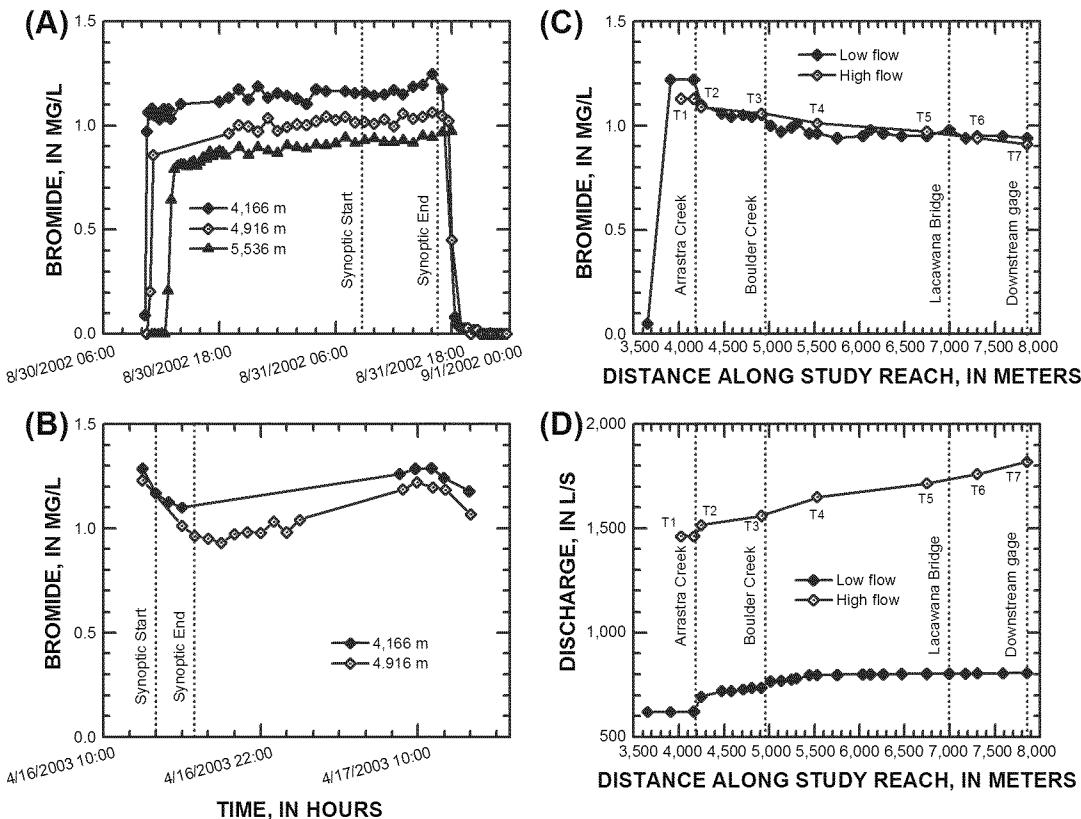


Fig. 2. Variation of Br⁻ concentration with time (A) and (B), and variation of (C) Br⁻ concentration and (D) calculated discharge with distance along the study reach for low flow in August 2002 and high flow in April 2003. The temporal view contrasts mostly constant conditions (A) with transient conditions (B). The spatial view shows the contribution to discharge from within the study reach during high flow.

a specific stream segment cannot always be matched to sources throughout the catchment. Topographic analysis (McGlynn and Seibert, 2003) tries to make that connection, but was not used in this study. This detailed mass-loading approach generally is used during low-flow conditions, as with the August 2002 study, when inflows to the stream, both from surface and ground water, are most likely to be detected.

3.2.1. Chemical character of inflow samples

Chemical compositions of inflow samples in a synoptic study provide a framework to understand the possible sources of loading and the influence of those sources on chemical changes in the stream. Typically, different source environments impart different aqueous chemical signatures to the water that drains them, and thus the relative contribution from different sources to a point in the stream can be inferred from the chemical character of water at that point in the stream. This was particularly true in August 2002 because of the extreme low-flow conditions. As noted, several inflows were available for sampling that had been covered by stream water during a synoptic sampling in 1997. Sampling during snowmelt runoff in 2003 did not provide the same level of detail for inflows because these inflows were covered at the higher stage of the river, and because inflows were diluted by mixing with snowmelt. Thus, information on the nature of inflows during high-flow conditions was inversely determined from quantifying in-stream chemical changes.

Jones (2007) details the mining, milling and production history of the Silverton area. Four mills operated at various times along the study reach. The Mayflower Mill was along the right bank, the Means-Wilfley Mill was near the stream, and the Silver Lake #2 Mill was along the left bank, all a short distance downstream from

Arrstra Creek (Fig. 1). The William Crooke Mill was on the right bank, downstream from Boulder Creek, and the Lackawanna Mill was on the left bank. Tailings from each of these mills were located near the stream. The Mayflower tailings piles (Fig. 1) are the largest of these, partly because tailings and treatment waste from around the Silverton area have been added to those piles. Vincent and Elliott (2007), in discussing the distribution of mill tailings along the river upstream from the area in Fig. 1, indicate that the milling of ore at several locations resulted in the introduction of large volumes of fine-grained tailings into the fluvial system. With this wide-spread distribution of tailings, the application of cluster analysis to inflow samples can help infer meaningful patterns.

Cluster analysis of the synoptic inflow data from the low-flow sampling distinguished five groups of samples. The general chemical variation among these groups is indicated by representative samples for each group (Table 2). Characteristics of these groups reflect a continuum of interaction with mine waste, and present a complete range from "unaffected" (inflow group 1) to "most affected" (inflow group 4). Assignment to an inflow group does not imply a visual linkage of individual inflows to a particular tailings pile. Instead the linkage to "tailings and mine waste" is implied by the chemical character of individual inflows, and how the inflows are objectively assigned to a cluster. The distinctions along this continuum are as follows:

Group I – Unaffected: Samples with low metal and relatively low SO₄ concentrations; pH was basic.

Group II – Slightly affected: pH was lower than samples of inflow group 1 and metal concentrations were slightly higher.

The concentration of SO₄ was almost five times greater than unaffected samples of inflow group 1.

Table 2

Chemical composition of samples representing inflow groups determined by cluster analysis, Animas River, August 2002 [Group, Group from cluster analysis; N, number of samples in group; pH, in standard units; Base-metal sum, sum of cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc concentrations; Ca, calcium; Mg, magnesium; SO₄, sulfate; Alk, alkalinity as calcium carbonate; Al, aluminum; Cd, cadmium; Cu, copper; Fe, iron; Mn, manganese; Zn, zinc; all concentrations in milligrams per liter].

Group	Extent of interaction with mine wastes	Representative sample	N	pH	Base-metal sum	Ca	Mg	SO ₄	Alk	Al	Cd	Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn
I	Unaffected	A3-4186	4	8.05	0.18	41.5	1.97	66.7	51.9	0.02	0.001	0.006	0.004	0.001	0.17
II	Slightly affected	A3-6131	6	6.88	0.51	121	2.98	315	30.8	.06	.001	.002	.05	.13	.5
III	Moderately affected	A3-7750	3	5.97	7.94	398	27.2	1217	14	.61	.041	.045	.27	75.1	7.82
IV	Most affected	A3-4544	4	5.05	71	268	52.4	2179	<.01	16.4	.289	.698	.05	575	69.8
V	Affected by alteration vein	A3-5295	1	2.42	4.29	598	13.1	1009	<.01	37.2	.692	.692	.163	7.28	2.95

Group III – Moderately affected: Yet a lower pH than inflow group II, and moderately high metal concentrations. Concentration of SO₄ was substantially greater than inflow group II.

Group IV – Most affected: Highest metal and SO₄ concentrations of any inflow group. The pH was the most acidic of all the groups except for the one sample of inflow group V.

Group V – Affected by alteration vein: A single sample with the lowest pH value, but only moderate metal and SO₄ concentrations. This combination results from substantial pyrite oxidation, but lack of ore minerals.

The distinctions suggested by these groups provide a range of inflow types that affect the chemical character of stream. The one sample affected by weathering of the alteration vein provides a contrast of impact from un-mined mineralization versus impact from mine waste, most notably because of its low pH at 2.42 but lower SO₄ than the inflows most affected by mine waste.

Three patterns of chemical variability among inflows further distinguish these groups and their impact on the Animas River along the study reach. First, the pattern of base metals with pH indicates the likely interaction with ore minerals in the mill tailings and mine waste (Fig. 3A). Those samples most affected by tailings and mine waste (group IV) have the highest base-metal concentrations (Table 2). Although the sample affected by an altered vein (group V) has the lowest pH, its sum of base-metal concentrations was substantially lower than in samples affected by tailings and mine waste (groups III and IV; Fig. 3A). Among the samples from inflow group IV, the sample with the lowest pH and base-metal sum (5356 m) was located near the altered vein outcrop (5295 m), and could have been a mixture between the types in inflow group IV and inflow group V (Table 2). Overall, this first pattern indicates the range in base-metal concentrations from unaffected to most affected inflows, and that stream sample compositions fall within the continuum.

The second pattern is illustrated by the strong logarithmic correlation between Cd and Zn concentrations (Fig. 3B). The nearly constant 1:1 logarithmic slope of Cd to Zn among inflow samples suggests the weathering of a relatively uniform composition of sphalerite from mill tailings, mine waste, and alteration vein. Samples from each of the inflow groups generally fall along this 1:1 line of order-of-magnitude increase. This pattern is consistent with the claim that the changes from unaffected inflows of group I to the most affected inflows of group IV represent a progressive extent of interaction with mining wastes.

A third pattern is illustrated by the influence of individual inflows with high Mn concentrations on the corresponding in-stream concentrations of Mn along the study reach (Fig. 4A). This Mn increase indicates the progressive downstream impact of drainage affected by mill tailings and mine waste on stream concentrations. Inflows near tailings and mine waste all had Mn concentrations higher than concentrations in the stream. One of the inflow samples from inflow group II (5858 m) also had a high Mn concentration and was likely affected by tailings and mine waste, even

though other samples from group II did not have high Mn. The sample affected by the mineralized vein (inflow group V; 5295 m) had a relatively high Mn concentration, but not as high as the samples grouped into inflow group IV (Table 2). The relatively high Mn concentrations for group III, suggest that those inflows are also affected by tailings and mine waste, but, again, not to the extent as samples in group IV. None of these inflow groups, except the single sample from the altered vein (group V), was from a specific area along the study reach; as noted, the milling activities and the distribution of mill tailings was widespread along the study reach. Thus, the extent of interaction must be a result of the specific hydrologic interaction, or residence time of water interacting with many different deposits of tailings and mine waste. Consistent with these observations, Bove et al. (2009) have shown that the high F in samples of inflow waters along this reach is also an indication of the weathering of ore and gangue minerals in mill tailings and mine waste.

3.2.2. Chemical variation of the stream samples

The cumulative changes to chemistry along the river reflect the integrated influence of inflow chemistry. Independent influences of inflows are easier to define for low-flow conditions than for high-flow conditions. The chemical variation of stream water can also be classified using cluster analysis. However, clusters of stream groups usually represent sequential changes in both dissolved and some colloidal concentrations along the study reach. This characteristic of the analysis is useful for evaluating which inflows have the most impact on stream chemistry because changes in stream groups occur downstream from the most influential inflows. The change from one group of samples to the next is indicated by vertical divisions in Fig. 4. Each successive stream group had a higher dissolved Mn concentration, and the overall increase of dissolved Mn concentration was from about 0.2 mg/L to 1.4 mg/L at the end of the study reach.

Zinc concentration was notable because it increased in most stream segments along the entire study reach, and not just at the locations of specific inflows (Fig. 4B). This pattern suggests the widespread contribution of Zn from areas affected by hydrothermal alteration. Concentrations of Zn were not only high in samples of inflow group IV, but also in samples of inflow group III and the one sample from the alteration vein (inflow group V). Increases in concentrations of Fe (Fig. 4C), for example just downstream from 6150 m, were coincident with increases of Mn and Zn. The Mn to Zn mole ratio increased along the reach, particularly from 4250 m to 5448 m (represented by stream group II; Fig. 4D). This reach had substantial inflow of acidic springs along the right bank. The ratio increased more gradually, but consistently, along the rest of the study reach. In general, the samples from inflow groups 3 and 4 had the highest Mn to Zn mole ratio (Fig. 4D). The pattern of increasing Mn to Zn indicates the growing importance of water affected by weathering of tailings and mine waste along the study reach.

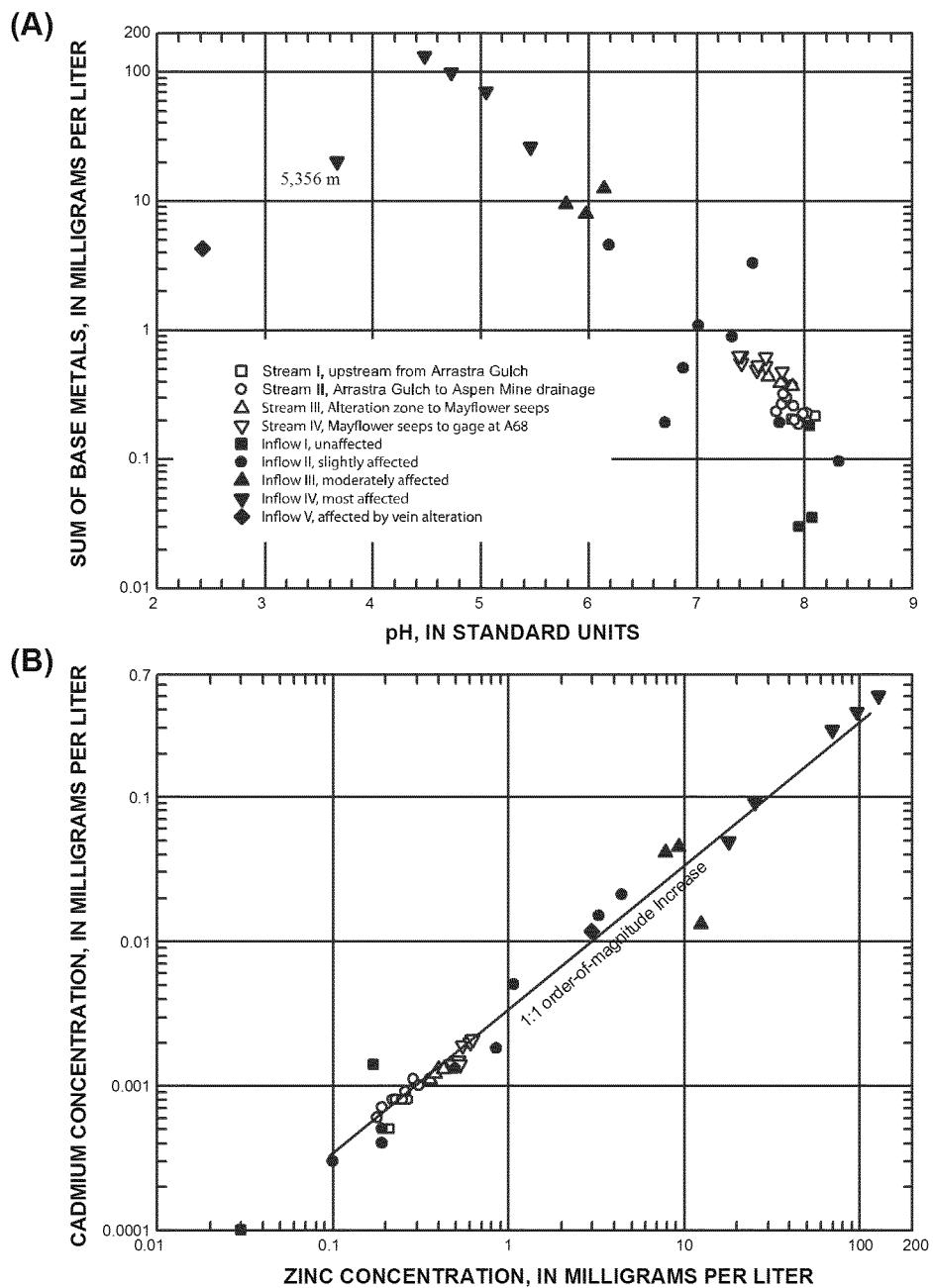


Fig. 3. Variation of (A) the sum of base-metal concentrations with pH and (B) Cd with Zn concentrations in stream and inflow samples, Animas River from Arrastral Creek to Silverton, August 2002. Legend in A also applies to B. Base metals and pH have been used as a Ficklin diagram (Plumlee et al., 1992) to classify mine drainage.

For stream samples, ultrafiltration allowed the distinction of more truly dissolved concentrations from colloidal concentrations (Kimball et al., 1992, 1995). Some of the differences among stream groups assigned by cluster analysis were the result of transformations between dissolved and colloidal concentrations. Iron principally occurred in the colloidal phase along the entire study reach (Fig. 4C), with the exception of one sample at 4916 m, obtained upstream from the inflow of Boulder Creek (4951 m). That sample may represent the cumulative effects of several acidic inflows along the left bank (Table 1), causing an increase in dissolved Fe. With the inflow of Boulder Creek, pH increased and colloidal Fe was again the dominant phase downstream. Low-flow concentration of colloidal Fe particularly increased downstream from the inflow at 6150 m, causing coloration of cobbles along the right bank downstream from the inflow and subsequent seeps.

Some of these patterns were also apparent in the high-flow sampling. The change in total Mn concentration at high flow followed the same pattern, but the increase in the final stream segment, from 7585 m to 7858 m, was substantially greater than during low-flow conditions. During high-flow, concentration of total Fe, which was again principally the colloidal concentration, was much higher, suggesting a flush of colloidal Fe by snowmelt runoff. This flush has been noted in other Animas River studies (Church et al., 1997). Higher concentrations of colloidal Fe are important because of their capacity to sorb toxic metals and affect their transport and storage downstream (Kimball et al., 1995; Runkel and Kimball, 2002; Schemel et al., 2000; Smith, 1999). The detailed sampling that is possible during low-flow conditions provided the highest resolution for characterization of metal sources.

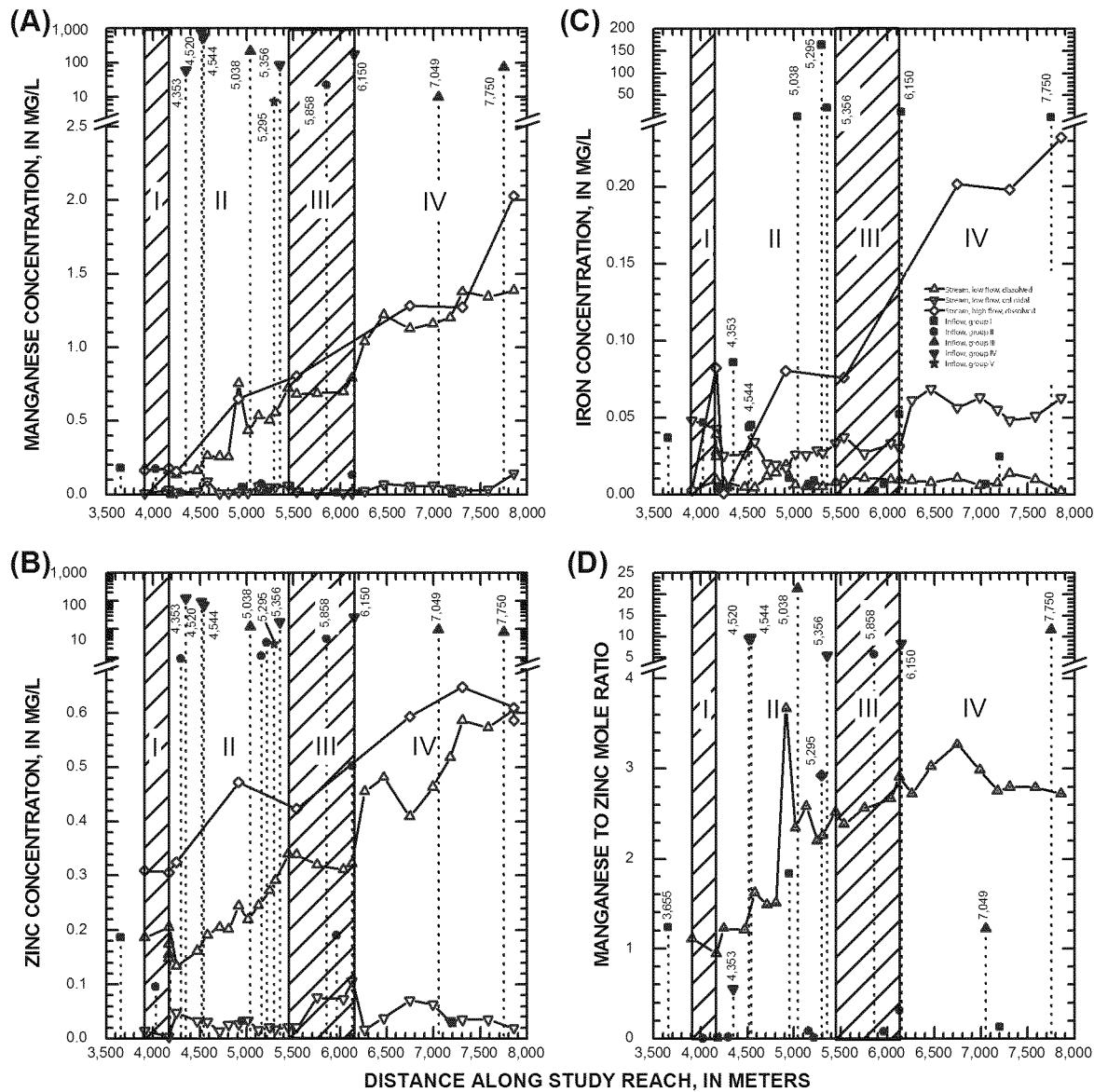


Fig. 4. Variation of dissolved, colloidal, and total (A) Mn, (B) Zn, (C) Fe concentrations, and (D) Mn to Zn mole ratio with distance along the study reach, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003. Legend in C also applies to A, B, and D. Roman numerals indicate reaches defined by cluster analysis of stream samples.

3.2.3. Locations of metal loading

Locations of metal loading are best understood within the context of inflow and stream chemistry. The detailed spatial sampling during low-flow conditions has provided information about metal sources and in-stream changes, as well as a detailed profile of stream discharge, allowing the calculation of a mass-loading profile for each of the measured constituents, both dissolved and colloidal. From that information, the profile of mass loading quantifies the relative contribution of the many sources in a catchment, enabling decisions based on the locations where relative masses from sources occur. A few profiles will be used here to indicate the locations of greatest loading during low- and high-flow conditions.

Individual solutes have substantially different absolute loads so a comparison among loading patterns is facilitated by using a normalized cumulative in-stream load. This normalization consists of dividing the sampled in-stream load at each stream site by the cumulative in-stream load at the end of the study reach (Kimball et al., 2002, 2003, 2007). The normalized load varies from 0 to 1, and individual increases represent a proportion of the total loading

along the study reach. Three general patterns were indicated by normalized loading profiles of SO_4 , Fe, Mn and Zn along the study reach (Fig. 5A). First, loading of SO_4 is unique among the solutes because 80% of the cumulative in-stream load during low flow comes from sources upstream from the study reach. This reflects the loading of SO_4 and metals from the oxidation of sulfide minerals upstream from the study reach. Much of that metal load, however, is subsequently removed through hydrolysis and precipitation of hydrous metal oxides, sorption onto surfaces, and other in-stream processes, leaving the SO_4 load to be transported downstream. Indeed, previous studies have indicated that substantial loading of Mn and Zn occurred upstream from the study reach, but these metal loads were not transported all the way downstream to the study reach (Kimball et al., 2007). This results in a second pattern of loading that was very different from that of SO_4 because most of the Mn load (Fig. 5A) at the end of the study reach was from sources along the study reach rather than from upstream sources (Kimball et al., 2007; Paschke et al., 2005). Within the study reach Mn loading had two very substantial increases, one from acidic

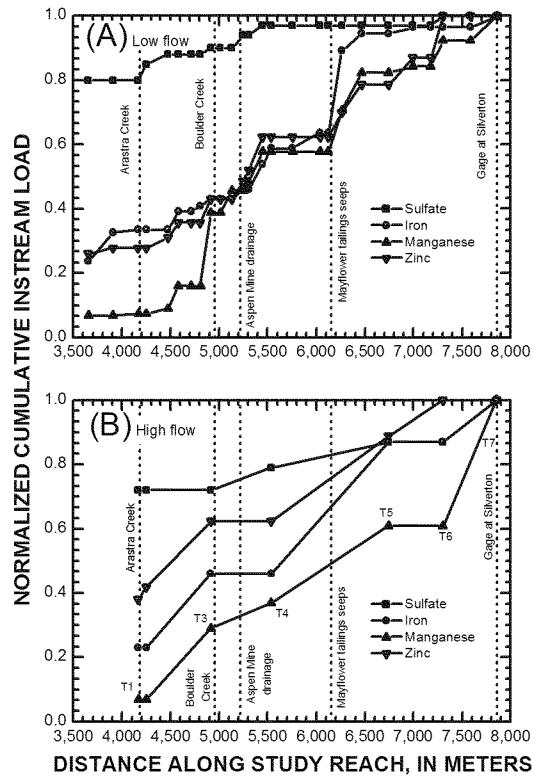


Fig. 5. Variation of normalized cumulative in-stream load of SO_4^{2-} , Fe, Mn and Zn during (A) August 2002, low-flow conditions and (B) April 2003, high-flow conditions with distance along the study reach, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton.

springs upstream from Boulder Creek (the stream segment from 4806 to 4916 m), and the other at the Mayflower tailings seeps (two segments from 6126 to 6465 m). Mine waste is stored at both locations. Third, patterns of Fe and Zn are similar to each other and their loading increased consistently along the entire study reach. About 25% of the Fe and Zn loads originated upstream from the study reach (Fig. 5A). Iron load increased much more than Zn load at the Mayflower tailings seeps (6150 m).

3.3. Quantifying seasonal changes between low- and high-flow conditions

Mass-loading information can also aid the decision making process by defining the magnitude of seasonal variation in metal load-

ing. Such information is critical to the process of defining total maximum daily loads (TMDL). During low flow, detail is possible because of near steady conditions and greater accessibility to the stream. During high flow, transient conditions prevail, and much of the sampling effort must be used to describe temporal rather than spatial changes. As in this study, fewer stream and inflow sites may be accessible at high flow, and more emphasis must be placed on fewer stream sampling sites to understand the changing water quality and metal loading to the stream. These differences are illustrated here by comparing the low-flow data from August 2002 to the low-altitude snow melt runoff in April 2003 (Fig. 5B). The low-altitude runoff, in the setting of the Animas River basin, has potential to affect metal loading because it drains mine wastes far enough away from the stream that they do not likely contribute metal loads to the stream during other times of the year, unless they contribute to groundwater feeding the stream.

Seasonal change between the low- and high-flow sampling is best indicated by the changes in load contribution of specific stream segments (Table 3). Normalized results are indicated in Fig. 5. For SO_4 load, the load entering the study reach from upstream was 5750 kg/day greater than during low flow (Table 3). In addition to that increased load, the contribution from low-altitude runoff along the study reach was 3180 kg/day. This substantial load increase was mostly contributed in the segments upstream from T4, T5, and T7 (Fig. 5; Table 3; see locations in Fig. 1). The seasonal change for Mn load was greater from sources along the study reach than it was for sources upstream from the study reach. The upstream contribution to Mn load only increased 10.8 kg/day during high flow, but along the study reach the Mn load increased 161 kg/day. This increase mostly came from the segments upstream from T3, T5, and T7 (Fig. 5B; Table 3). The most substantial of these increases came from the last stream segment from 7306 m to 7858 m; the load was 113 kg/day greater than that at low flow (Table 3). This runoff entered the stream through a ditch that drains an area with obvious mining wastes along the right bank near Silverton.

The increase in loading of Zn from upstream sources was 29 kg/day. This was nearly the same as the increase resulting from high flow along the study reach, which was 39 kg/day. If this loading came from Zn adsorbed to Fe-rich colloids, then these increases would resemble those for Fe load, but the increases are not similar (Table 3). No increase in Fe load occurred for the upstream contributions, but the increase due to high flow along the study reach was substantial, 29 kg/day. This increase mostly came from the segments upstream from T3 and T5. The segment upstream from T5 contains a very Fe-stained discharge from the right bank. The increase there could result from re-suspension of colloidal Fe that had been deposited on the streambed during low-flow conditions,

Table 3
Comparison of loading during low- and high-flow conditions (kg/day, kilograms per day; mg/L, milligrams per liter).

	Sulfate		Manganese		Zinc		Iron		Copper	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Start of reach (kg/day)	6486	12,241	10.4	23.2	10.7	39.1	2.78	10.7	0.14	0.54
End of reach (kg/day)	8097	18,481	141	315	38.5	103	8.30	36.3	.39	1.05
Net gain (kg/day)	1611	6240	131	292	27.8	55.5	5.52	25.6	.26	.51
Concentration at T7 (mg/L)	119	118	1.39	1.90	.61	.61	.002	.002	.004	.008
Percent from reach	20%	28%	93%	93%	72%	62%	67%	70%	65%	80%
Percent from upstream	80%	72%	72%	72%	28%	38%	33%	30%	35%	20%
Change to T3 (kg/day)	143	0	44.5	67.4	5.79	21.0	.8	10.7	.08	.42
Change to T4 (kg/day)	646	1210	26.8	27.2	7.48	0	1.31	0	.14	.05
Change to T5 (kg/day)	0	1310	34.4	73.8	6.30	27.2	2.97	18.9	0	0
Change to T6, kg/day	203	0	14.4	0	8.22	11.4	.16	0	.03	.10
Change to T7 (kg/day)	0	2260	10.9	124	0	0	.29	6.07	0	.31
High flow increase from upstream (kg/day)	5750		10.8		29.1		<0		.41	
High flow increase within study reach (kg/day)	3180		161		38.9		29.3		.63	

from greater groundwater contribution from the Mayflower tailings piles during snowmelt, or from greater contributions from overland flow.

From low to high flow, the Cu load increased 0.41 kg/day from contributions upstream from the study area and 0.63 kg/day from contributions along the study reach (Table 3). Although these increases are of a lower magnitude than these other metals, they represent a substantial quantity of Cu entering the stream. The increase was mostly from the segments upstream from T3 and T7 (Table 3). Considering all these changes, the importance of the seasonal change is substantial, and this quantification of the changes can provide important information for making decisions by helping account for the temporal variation in loading that will affect TMDL allocations. The ability to account for loading during high flow helps to show that the increases in load along the study reach that come from specific stream segments, even though the spatial detail of the high-flow study is much less than that of the low-flow study.

The absolute values of load were substantially greater during high flow than during low flow, but the corresponding ultra-filtrate concentrations of these metals were almost equal during the two sampling periods (Fig. 4 and Table 3, using concentrations at T7). Because of the decrease in hardness resulting from dilution of Ca and Mg concentrations during high-flow conditions, the toxicity criteria are lower. Thus, even though loading during snowmelt runoff is substantially greater, the greater load does not necessarily result in concentrations that exceed the hardness-based toxicity criteria. This result comes from the use of ultrafiltration to define dissolved concentrations. Use of a 0.45-1 m filter could obscure the finding by measuring colloidal material that passes through the filter (Kimball et al., 1992). Also the increase in Fe-rich colloidal material could result in toxic conditions, both chemically and physically.

Fey et al. (2002) found pre-snowmelt water to be more toxic to a species of amphipod and species of minnows than water that was half diluted by laboratory-prepared snowmelt runoff. As the amount of snowmelt-runoff water increased in their tests, the survival of these species increased. An important difference must be noted between the present toxicity calculations and that study. The toxicity reported in Fey et al. (2002) study included the impacts of drainage from Cement Creek and Mineral Creek, which are downstream from the sampling sites of this study, and likely have a substantial impact on their results (Kimball et al., 2007; Wright et al., 2007). They note that Cement Creek had the highest metal concentrations among the three converging streams for everything except Cu, which was highest in Mineral Creek, and Mn, which was highest in the upper Animas River.

3.4. Quantifying diel variability during high flow

The April 2003 study included samples from six sites equipped with auto-samplers. These samples indicated temporal variability of sources along the study reach during the low-altitude snowmelt runoff and also changes resulting from biogeochemical processes over time (Fig. 6). Distinguishing between these two kinds of variation is facilitated by considering the changes in loads with time. Temporal variation in loads of $\text{SO}_4^{2\text{ff}}$ (Fig. 6A) and Mn (Fig. 6B) both reflect variability in sources of loading to the stream, but their patterns indicate important differences. Loading of $\text{SO}_4^{2\text{ff}}$ increased from site to site, and the magnitude of that increase varied with time. This clearly indicates the temporal effect of snowmelt runoff during the day, particularly for the segment between sites T6 and T7. The increase in $\text{SO}_4^{2\text{ff}}$ load was greatest at site T7 during the period of runoff from 14:00 to 17:00 h on 16/4/03, and again between 10:38 and 12:45 on 17/4/03.

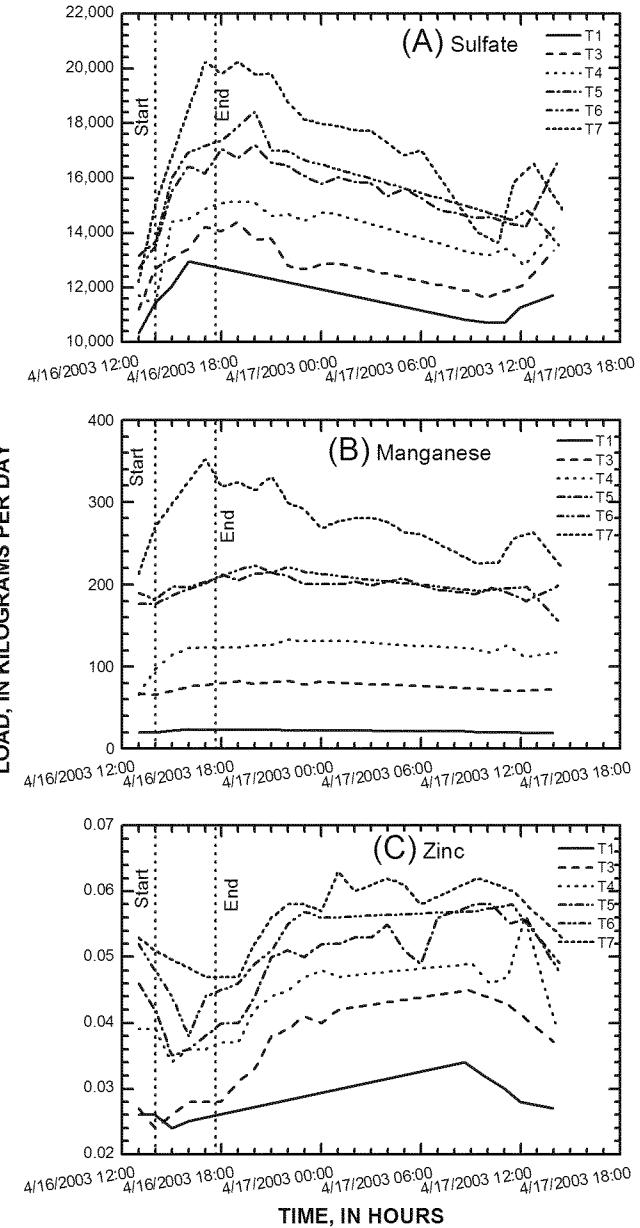


Fig. 6. Variation of (A) $\text{SO}_4^{2\text{ff}}$, (B) Mn and (C) Zn loads with time, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, April 2003. Vertical lines indicate the start and end of the high-flow synoptic sampling.

The increase of Mn load was apparent from site to site, particularly between sites T4 and T5. But unlike the increase of $\text{SO}_4^{2\text{ff}}$ load, the temporal variation was minimal, except for the change between sites T6 and T7. The diel increase of both $\text{SO}_4^{2\text{ff}}$ and Mn loads between sites T6 and T7 was the result of drainage from the inflow at 7750 m. This Mn loading pattern, in contrast to that of $\text{SO}_4^{2\text{ff}}$, suggests that this temporal sampling represents constant sources that each increase the load downstream. This pattern is consistent with groundwater sources of Mn loading rather than snow melt runoff (again, with the exception of the segment from T6 to T7). It is plausible that $\text{SO}_4^{2\text{ff}}$ is more prone to diel variation than Mn because $\text{SO}_4^{2\text{ff}}$ is more likely a part of soluble salts that might be washed into the stream. However, such salts would not be abundant in early spring. Distinctions between snowmelt flushing and groundwater contamination can be important in making decisions about remediation and achieving TMDL goals.

The temporally detailed sampling during the low-altitude snowmelt runoff provided data to evaluate biogeochemical processes that affect in-stream concentrations. Over the period of high-flow synoptic sampling, when snowmelt runoff occurred, Zn load decreased (Fig. 6C). This is in contrast to loads of SO₄ and Mn that increased (Fig. 6A and B). Subsequently, from about 19:00 to 23:00 h on 4/16/03 Zn load increased. Because this is a pattern of loading rather than concentration, the decrease indicates either a reactive loss of Zn or a decreasing source of Zn, not a decrease through dilution. Because Zn load decreased while Mn and SO₄ loads increased, it is more likely that the decrease of Zn load was a result of reaction. Diel variation of Zn concentration in this stream was between 0.28 and 0.73 mg/L, more than doubling in concentration. A monitoring data set should account for this kind of diel variation.

The Zn pattern does not correspond to the Mn pattern that indicated dilution by the increase in snowmelt runoff. Sorption is the most likely reactive processes that could remove Zn from solution during the hours of synoptic sampling. Colloidal Fe load increased during the snowmelt runoff (note change in high-flow synoptic load, Fig. 5), and could have increased the likelihood of Zn sorption. This diel process for Zn in near-neutral waters has been documented in other streams affected by mine drainage during low-flow conditions (Gammons et al., 2005; Nimick et al., 2003, 2005). After the loading of Zn increased late in the day, it decreased during the morning hours the next day. This pattern indicates that Zn variation was independent from the dilution by snowmelt runoff. The timing of the diel increase in metals is consistent with the results of previous studies (Nimick et al., 2003). This temporal process should influence sampling designs for monitoring, as suggested by Nimick et al. (2003).

4. Conclusions

A mass-loading approach provides information that is helpful in making decisions about remediation of the effects of mine drainage. Having the right spatial information can support cost-effective decisions that may result in the greatest reduction in stream water contamination. Remediation decisions must be based on an understanding of the sources of metal loading, seasonal changes of loading, and reactive processes that affect loading. Field-scale experiments on the Animas River illustrate the spatially-detailed information that can support remediation decisions. Synoptic sampling during low-flow conditions provided a guide to the locations where metal loading occurred. A Lagrangian experiment during high-flow conditions indicated the significance of seasonal high-flow differences. Time-series chemical data indicated the importance of diel processes to guide the design of monitoring programs and the importance of quantifying diel temporal changes. Bringing all of this information together can be important in the planning and implementation of a TMDL process for streams affected by mine drainage.

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Appendix A. Supplementary material

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:10.1016/j.apgeochem.2010.02.005.

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Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003.
Colorado

[Filter: UFA, ultrafiltration, FA, 0.45-micrometer, RA, total recoverable, FU, filtered untreated; Specific conductance, in microseimens per centimeter; CaCO₃, calcium carbonate; ICP, inductively coupled plasma; mg/L, milligrams per liter; µg/L, micrograms per liter; blank cells, no analysis; LD, less than method detection limit; Sodium bromide was injected]

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Description	Date	Time	Specific conductance
			meters					
Low	A3-3655	Stream	3,655	UFA	Injection site and T0 upstream from injection	8/31/02	16:30	320
Low	A3-3655	Stream	3,655	FA	Injection site and T0 upstream from injection	8/31/02	16:30	320
Low	A3-3655	Stream	3,655	RA	Injection site and T0 upstream from injection	8/31/02	16:30	320
Low	A3-4023	Stream	3,909	UFA	Downstream from injection	8/31/02	16:12	318
Low	A3-4023	Stream	3,909	FA	Downstream from injection	8/31/02	16:12	318
Low	A3-4023	Stream	3,909	RA	Downstream from injection	8/31/02	16:12	318
Low	A3-4161	Inflow	4,033	FA	right bank cascade from rocky bank (4033)	8/31/02	16:30	323
Low	A3-4161	Inflow	4,033	RA	right bank cascade from rocky bank (4033)	8/31/02	16:30	323
Low	A3-4166	Stream	4,166	UFA	T1 --> Upstream from Arrastra Creek	8/31/02	15:50	329
Low	A3-4166	Stream	4,166	FA	T1 --> Upstream from Arrastra Creek	8/31/02	15:50	329
Low	A3-4166	Stream	4,166	RA	T1 --> Upstream from Arrastra Creek	8/31/02	15:50	329
Low	A3-4186	Inflow	4,186	UFA	Arrastra Creek	8/31/02	15:51	239
Low	A3-4186	Inflow	4,186	FA	Arrastra Creek	8/31/02	15:51	239
Low	A3-4186	Inflow	4,186	RA	Arrastra Creek	8/31/02	15:51	239
Low	A3-4250A	Stream	4,250	UFA	Downstream from Arrastra Creek	8/31/02	15:33	316
Low	A3-4250A	Stream	4,250	FA	Downstream from Arrastra Creek	8/31/02	15:33	316
Low	A3-4250A	Stream	4,250	RA	Downstream from Arrastra Creek	8/31/02	15:33	316
Low	A3-4250B	Stream	4,250	UFA	Downstream from Arrastra Creek	8/31/02	15:38	315
Low	A3-4250B	Stream	4,250	FA	Downstream from Arrastra Creek	8/31/02	15:38	315
Low	A3-4250B	Stream	4,250	RA	Downstream from Arrastra Creek	8/31/02	15:38	315
Low	A3-4300	Inflow	4,300	FA	Small spring upstream from pipe bridge	8/30/02	13:34	611
Low	A3-4353	Inflow	4,353	FA	Stream level spring	8/30/02	13:47	1,662
Low	A3-4385	Inflow	4,385	FU	Moss and aluminum precipitation at spring	8/30/02	14:05	1,602
Low	A3-4473	Stream	4,473	UFA	Downstream from right bank acid inflows	8/31/02	15:20	313
Low	A3-4473	Stream	4,473	FA	Downstream from right bank acid inflows	8/31/02	15:20	313
Low	A3-4473	Stream	4,473	RA	Downstream from right bank acid inflows	8/31/02	15:20	313
Low	A3-4520	Inflow	4,520	FA	Additional spring on right bank	8/30/02	14:35	3,310
Low	A3-4544	Inflow	4,544	FA	Algal pond downstream from dry marsh	8/30/02	14:25	2,500
Low	A3-4581	Stream	4,581	UFA	Upstream from dry inflow draining left bank and old gravity mill	8/31/02	15:05	312

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003.
Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Description	Date	Time	Specific conductance
			meters					
Low	A3-4581	Stream	4,581	FA	Upstream from dry inflow draining left bank and old gravity mill	8/31/02	15:05	312
Low	A3-4581	Stream	4,581	RA	Upstream from dry inflow draining left bank and old gravity mill	8/31/02	15:05	312
Low	A3-4713	Stream	4,713	UFA	Downstream from "Pinicle Gap"	8/31/02	14:52	311
Low	A3-4713	Stream	4,713	FA	Downstream from "Pinicle Gap"	8/31/02	14:52	311
Low	A3-4713	Stream	4,713	RA	Downstream from "Pinicle Gap"	8/31/02	14:52	311
Low	A3-4806	Stream	4,806	UFA	Upstream from Acid inflows	8/31/02	14:25	313
Low	A3-4806	Stream	4,806	FA	Upstream from Acid inflows	8/31/02	14:25	313
Low	A3-4806	Stream	4,806	RA	Upstream from Acid inflows	8/31/02	14:25	313
Low	A3-4886	Inflow	4,886	FU	Seep w/ acid algae	8/30/02	15:00	2,450
Low	A3-4916A	Stream	4,916	FU	T2 --> Downstream from acid inflows, upstream from Boulder Creek	8/31/02	14:10	320
Low	A3-4916B	Stream	4,916	UFA	T2 --> Downstream from acid inflows, upstream from Boulder Creek	8/31/02	14:17	329
Low	A3-4916B	Stream	4,916	FA	T2 --> Downstream from acid inflows, upstream from Boulder Creek	8/31/02	14:17	329
Low	A3-4916B	Stream	4,916	RA	T2 --> Downstream from acid inflows, upstream from Boulder Creek	8/31/02	14:17	329
Low	A3-4951	Inflow	4,951	FA	Boulder Creek A62	8/31/02	14:04	171
Low	A3-4951	Inflow	4,951	RA	Boulder Creek A62	8/31/02	14:04	171
Low	A3-5016	Stream	5,016	UFA	Downstream from Boulder Creek	8/31/02	13:58	310
Low	A3-5016	Stream	5,016	FA	Downstream from Boulder Creek	8/31/02	13:58	310
Low	A3-5016	Stream	5,016	RA	Downstream from Boulder Creek	8/31/02	13:58	310
Low	A3-5038	Inflow	5,038	UFA	Substantial orange ppt inflow	8/31/02	13:54	2,380
Low	A3-5038	Inflow	5,038	FA	Substantial orange ppt inflow	8/31/02	13:54	2,380
Low	A3-5038	Inflow	5,038	RA	Substantial orange ppt inflow	8/31/02	13:54	2,380
Low	A3-5131	Stream	5,131	UFA	Downstream from orange ppt tailings bin	8/31/02	13:45	318
Low	A3-5131	Stream	5,131	FA	Downstream from orange ppt tailings bin	8/31/02	13:45	318
Low	A3-5131	Stream	5,131	RA	Downstream from orange ppt tailings bin	8/31/02	13:45	318
Low	A3-5161	Inflow	5,161	FA	Pond to stream left bank with fish	8/31/02	13:40	936
Low	A3-5221	Inflow	5,221	FA	Drainage from Aspen Mine (not Blair Gulch)	8/31/02	13:35	914
Low	A3-5251	Stream	5,251	UFA	Downstream from Aspen Mine; upstream from seepage inflows	8/31/02	13:25	321
Low	A3-5251	Stream	5,251	FA	Downstream from Aspen Mine; upstream from seepage inflows	8/31/02	13:25	321
Low	A3-5251	Stream	5,251	RA	Downstream from Aspen Mine; upstream from seepage inflows	8/31/02	13:25	321
Low	A3-5269	Inflow	5,269	FU	Beginning of right bank algal seeps	8/30/02	15:20	1,289
Low	A3-5295	Inflow	5,295	FA	Drainage from left bank alteration	8/30/02	15:28	1,897

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003.
Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Description	Date	Time	Specific conductance
			meters					
Low	A3-5306	Stream	5,306	UFA	Downstream from seeps on both sides	8/31/02	13:16	313
Low	A3-5306	Stream	5,306	FA	Downstream from seeps on both sides	8/31/02	13:16	313
Low	A3-5306	Stream	5,306	RA	Downstream from seeps on both sides	8/31/02	13:16	313
Low	A3-5356	Inflow	5,356	UFA	Discharge from slough draining tailings	8/31/02	12:48	1,728
Low	A3-5356	Inflow	5,356	FA	Discharge from slough draining tailings	8/31/02	12:48	1,728
Low	A3-5356	Inflow	5,356	RA	Discharge from slough draining tailings	8/31/02	12:48	1,728
Low	A3-5448	Stream	5,448	UFA	Integrating right bank inflow from slough	8/31/02	12:35	315
Low	A3-5448	Stream	5,448	FA	Integrating right bank inflow from slough	8/31/02	12:35	315
Low	A3-5448	Stream	5,448	RA	Integrating right bank inflow from slough	8/31/02	12:35	315
Low	A3-5536	Stream	5,536	UFA	Stream at Power Plant	8/31/02	12:20	314
Low	A3-5536	Stream	5,536	FA	Stream at Power Plant	8/31/02	12:20	314
Low	A3-5536	Stream	5,536	RA	Stream at Power Plant	8/31/02	12:20	314
Low	A3-5756	Stream	5,756	UFA	Upstream from right bank drainage ditch behind power plant	8/31/02	12:02	324
Low	A3-5756	Stream	5,756	FA	Upstream from right bank drainage ditch behind power plant	8/31/02	12:02	324
Low	A3-5756	Stream	5,756	RA	Upstream from right bank drainage ditch behind power plant	8/31/02	12:02	324
Low	A3-5815	Inflow	5,815	FU	Draining from fern and moss	8/30/02	16:32	458
Low	A3-5858	Inflow	5,858	FA	Seep along 60 m of grass	8/30/02	16:50	661
Low	A3-5965	Inflow	5,965	FA	Small pool near stream	8/30/02	16:17	542
Low	A3-6038	Stream	6,038	UFA	Old T5--Integration of seeps on both sides	8/31/02	11:42	319
Low	A3-6038	Stream	6,038	FA	Old T5--Integration of seeps on both sides	8/31/02	11:42	319
Low	A3-6038	Stream	6,038	RA	Old T5--Integration of seeps on both sides	8/31/02	11:42	319
Low	A3-6126	Stream	6,126	UFA	Upstream from substantial right bank staining	8/31/02	11:26	321
Low	A3-6126	Stream	6,126	FA	Upstream from substantial right bank staining	8/31/02	11:26	321
Low	A3-6126	Stream	6,126	RA	Upstream from substantial right bank staining	8/31/02	11:26	321
Low	A3-6131	Inflow	6,131	FA	At base of colluvium	8/31/02	11:17	638
Low	A3-6131	Inflow	6,131	RA	At base of colluvium	8/31/02	11:17	638
Low	A3-6150	Inflow	6,150	UFA	Red stained right bank discharge	8/31/02	11:11	1,554
Low	A3-6150	Inflow	6,150	FA	Red stained right bank discharge	8/31/02	11:11	1,554
Low	A3-6150	Inflow	6,150	RA	Red stained right bank discharge	8/31/02	11:11	1,554
Low	A3-6265	Stream	6,265	UFA	downstream from major right bank inflow from tailings drainage	8/31/02	10:53	333
Low	A3-6265	Stream	6,265	FA	Downstream from major right bank inflow from tailings drainage	8/31/02	10:53	333

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003.
Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Description	Date	Time	Specific conductance
			meters					
Low	A3-6265	Stream	6,265	RA	Downstream from major right bank inflow from tailings drainage	8/31/02	10:53	333
Low	A3-6465	Stream	6,465	UFA	Downstream from many right bank seeps	8/31/02	10:36	300
Low	A3-6465	Stream	6,465	FA	Downstream from many right bank seeps	8/31/02	10:36	300
Low	A3-6465	Stream	6,465	RA	Downstream from many right bank seeps	8/31/02	10:36	300
Low	A3-6745	Stream	6,745	UFA	At Lacawana Bridge	8/31/02	10:11	338
Low	A3-6745	Stream	6,745	FA	At Lacawana Bridge	8/31/02	10:11	338
Low	A3-6745	Stream	6,745	RA	At Lacawana Bridge	8/31/02	10:11	338
Low	A3-6994	Stream	6,994	UFA	Upstream from Lacawana Mill	8/31/02	10:02	335
Low	A3-6994	Stream	6,994	FA	Upstream from Lacawana Mill	8/31/02	10:02	335
Low	A3-6994	Stream	6,994	RA	Upstream from Lacawana Mill	8/31/02	10:02	335
Low	A3-7049	Inflow	7,049	FA	New left bank inflow	8/31/02	9:54	797
Low	A3-7177	Stream	7,177	UFA	Upstream from Lacawana discharge	8/31/02	9:36	322
Low	A3-7177	Stream	7,177	FA	Upstream from Lacawana discharge	8/31/02	9:36	322
Low	A3-7177	Stream	7,177	RA	Upstream from Lacawana discharge	8/31/02	9:36	322
Low	A3-7201	Inflow	7,201	FA	Discharge from Lacawana area, pond	8/31/02	9:28	294
Low	A3-7201	Inflow	7,201	RA	Discharge from Lacawana area, pond	8/31/02	9:28	294
Low	A3-7306	Stream	7,306	UFA	Downstream from Lacawana Mill (A66)	8/31/02	9:15	335
Low	A3-7306	Stream	7,306	FA	Downstream from Lacawana Mill (A66)	8/31/02	9:15	335
Low	A3-7306	Stream	7,306	RA	Downstream from Lacawana Mill (A66)	8/31/02	9:15	335
Low	A3-7585	Stream	7,585	UFA	Downstream from braids, good mixing	8/31/02	9:02	336
Low	A3-7585	Stream	7,585	FA	Downstream from braids, good mixing	8/31/02	9:02	336
Low	A3-7585	Stream	7,585	RA	Downstream from braids, good mixing	8/31/02	9:02	336
Low	A3-7750	Inflow	7,750	UFA	Ditch draining from pond nr roaster fines?	8/31/02	8:55	1,801
Low	A3-7750	Inflow	7,750	FA	Ditch draining from pond nr roaster fines?	8/31/02	8:55	1,801
Low	A3-7750	Inflow	7,750	RA	Ditch draining from pond nr roaster fines?	8/31/02	8:55	1,801
Low	A3-7858	Stream	7,858	UFA	T3--At bridge / gage A68	8/31/02	8:45	331
Low	A3-7858	Stream	7,858	FA	T3--At bridge / gage A68	8/31/02	8:45	331
Low	A3-7858	Stream	7,858	RA	T3--At bridge / gage A68	8/31/02	8:45	331
High	A3HF-4023	Stream	3,909	FU	Upstream 10 m from cascading right bank inflow	4/16/03	14:55	256
High	A3HF-4161	Inflow	4,033	FU	Right bank cascade from rocky bank (4033)	4/16/03	14:00	103
High	A3HF-4166	Stream	4,166	FU	T1 --> Upstream from Arrastra	4/16/03	15:05	271

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrostra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003.
Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Description	Date	Time	Specific conductance
			meters					
High	A3HF-4186	Inflow	4,186	FU	Arastra Gulch	4/16/03	15:03	117
High	A3HF-4250	Stream	4,250	FU	T2 --> Downstream from bend Downstream from Arastra Gulch	4/16/03	15:08	157
High	A3HF-4385	Inflow	4,385	FU	Moss and Al pptn at spring	4/16/03	14:42	1,710
High	A3HF-WP142	Inflow	4,533	FU	Marshy ponds with algae near manganocrete	4/16/03	15:25	4,090
High	A3HF-4580	Inflow	4,586	FU	Dripping from moss after draining ponds	4/16/03	15:15	1,492
High	A3HF-4892	Inflow	4,886	FU	Largest channel of several coming in	4/16/03	16:10	1,586
High	A3HF-4916	Stream	4,916	FU	T3 --> Downstream from acid inflows, Upstream from Boulder Creek	4/16/03	15:30	239
High	A3HF-4951	Inflow	4,951	FU	Boulder Creek A62	4/16/03	15:40	12
High	A3HF-5038	Inflow	5,038	FU	Substantial orange ppt inflow	4/16/03	16:00	1,760
High	A3HF-5221	Inflow	5,221	FU	Drainage from Aspen Mine	4/16/03	15:53	838
High	A3HF-5356	Inflow	5,356	FU	Discharge from slough draining tailings	4/16/03	16:40	2,510
High	A3HF-5536	Stream	5,536	FU	T4 --> Stream at Power Plant	4/16/03	15:45	115
High	A3HF-5855	Inflow	5,858	FU	Ditch draining from power plant	4/16/03	16:28	191
High	A3HF-6150	Inflow	6,150	FU	Red stained right bank discharge	4/16/03	17:10	2,160
High	A3HF-6745	Stream	6,745	FU	T5 --> At Lacawana Bridge	4/16/03	16:20	173
High	A3HF-7100	Inflow	7,201	FU	Drains right bank "protected" wetland area	4/16/03	17:22	30
High	A3HF-7306	Stream	7,306	FU	T6 --> Downstream from Lacawana Mill (A66)	4/16/03	16:35	71
High	A3HF-7750	Inflow	7,750	FU	Ditch draining from pond nr roaster fines?	4/16/03	17:38	1,081
High	A3HF-7858A	Stream	7,858	FU	T7--> At bridge / gage A68	4/16/03	16:50	133
High	A3HF-7858B	Stream	7,858	FU	T7--> At bridge / gage A68	4/16/03	16:55	195

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003.
Colorado

[Filter: UFA, ultrafiltration, FA, 0.45-micrometer, RA, total recoupled plasma; mg/L, milligrams per liter μ g/L, micrograms μ]

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	pH	Temperature	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Alkalinity	Sulfate	Sulfate ICP
			meters			Celcius	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L as CaCO ₃	mg/L	mg/L
Low	A3-3655	Stream	3,655	UFA	7.77	15.5	49.0	3.02	2.14	.65	30.22	121	110
Low	A3-3655	Stream	3,655	FA	7.77	15.5	52.5	3.21	2.29	.70	30.22	121	116
Low	A3-3655	Stream	3,655	RA	7.77	15.5	50.4	3.09	2.13	.68	30.22	121	112
Low	A3-4023	Stream	3,909	UFA	7.88	15.5	49.5	2.99	2.44	.64	30.97	121	107
Low	A3-4023	Stream	3,909	FA	7.88	15.5	51.1	3.21	2.56	.67	30.97	121	115
Low	A3-4023	Stream	3,909	RA	7.88	15.5	56.5	3.22	2.55	.72	30.97	121	
Low	A3-4161	Inflow	4,033	FA	8.32	9.0	52.7	3.28	3.40	.43	74.72	78.5	73.25
Low	A3-4161	Inflow	4,033	RA	8.32	9.0	58.4	3.63	3.51	.48	74.72	78.5	
Low	A3-4166	Stream	4,166	UFA	8.10	15.5	50.5	3.13	2.60	.74	28.96	121	121
Low	A3-4166	Stream	4,166	FA	8.10	15.5	50.0	3.06	2.51	.61	28.96	121	109
Low	A3-4166	Stream	4,166	RA	8.10	15.5	57.0	3.25	2.58	.70	28.96	121	
Low	A3-4186	Inflow	4,186	UFA	8.05	9.5	38.0	1.92	2.37	.54	51.85	63.2	59.23
Low	A3-4186	Inflow	4,186	FA	8.05	9.5	39.8	1.96	2.39	.54	51.85	63.2	60.16
Low	A3-4186	Inflow	4,186	RA	8.05	9.5	41.5	1.97	2.27	.55	51.85	63.2	
Low	A3-4250A	Stream	4,250	UFA	8.01	14.5	47.7	2.94	2.44	.69	32.03	115	107
Low	A3-4250A	Stream	4,250	FA	8.01	14.5	51.5	3.13	2.63	.68	32.03	115	112
Low	A3-4250A	Stream	4,250	RA	8.01	14.5	52.2	3.05	2.40	.67	32.03	115	
Low	A3-4250B	Stream	4,250	UFA	7.89	14.5	49.9	2.97	2.47	.71	35.32	114	108
Low	A3-4250B	Stream	4,250	FA	7.89	14.5	50.8	3.00	2.53	.64	35.32	114	107
Low	A3-4250B	Stream	4,250	RA	7.89	14.5	49.5	3.01	2.48	.66	35.32	114	109
Low	A3-4300	Inflow	4,300	FA	7.33	8.5	106	8.56	4.79	1.05	35.01	265	240
Low	A3-4353	Inflow	4,353	FA	4.48	20.5	206	37.8	6.97	2.99	<.01	1,110	894
Low	A3-4385	Inflow	4,385	FU	4.69	15.0					<.01	1,000	
Low	A3-4473	Stream	4,473	UFA	7.91	15.0	48.0	3.05	2.46	.64	32.47	114	106
Low	A3-4473	Stream	4,473	FA	7.91	15.0	49.2	3.03	2.55	.65	32.47	114	104
Low	A3-4473	Stream	4,473	RA	7.91	15.0	52.8	2.94	2.35	.69	32.47	114	
Low	A3-4520	Inflow	4,520	FA	4.73	19.5	302	63.9	8.69	5.59	<.01	2,770	2,390
Low	A3-4544	Inflow	4,544	FA	5.05	23.0	268	52.4	9.27	4.44	<.01	2,060	1,940
Low	A3-4581	Stream	4,581	UFA	8.03	15.0	49.5	3.04	2.50	.67	34.57	115	108

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003. Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	pH	Temperature	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Alkalinity	Sulfate	Sulfate ICP
			meters			Celcius	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L as CaCO ₃	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
Low	A3-4581	Stream	4,581	FA	8.03	15.0	51.6	3.13	2.67	.66	34.57	115	112
Low	A3-4581	Stream	4,581	RA	8.03	15.0	55.3	3.15	2.57	.69	34.57	115	
Low	A3-4713	Stream	4,713	UFA	7.99	15.0	49.6	3.00	2.55	.66	32.50	115	106
Low	A3-4713	Stream	4,713	FA	7.99	15.0	50.9	3.05	2.51	.65	32.50	115	111
Low	A3-4713	Stream	4,713	RA	7.99	15.0	50.4	3.06	2.52	.64	32.50	115	110
Low	A3-4806	Stream	4,806	UFA	7.74	14.5	53.1	3.05	2.64	.65	31.04	115	105
Low	A3-4806	Stream	4,806	FA	7.74	14.5	49.6	3.11	2.51	.65	31.04	115	106
Low	A3-4806	Stream	4,806	RA	7.74	14.5	54.4	3.07	2.42	.63	31.04	115	
Low	A3-4886	Inflow	4,886	FU	6.05	14.5					33.63	1,670	
Low	A3-4916A	Stream	4,916	FU	7.94	14.5						118	
Low	A3-4916B	Stream	4,916	UFA	7.83	14.0	51.1	3.11	2.59	.70	33.95	118	113
Low	A3-4916B	Stream	4,916	FA	7.83	14.0	51.9	3.13	2.58	.71	33.95	118	115
Low	A3-4916B	Stream	4,916	RA	7.83	14.0	53.2	3.13	2.44	.67	33.95	118	
Low	A3-4951	Inflow	4,951	FA	8.07	14.0	26.3	1.39	1.42	.36	30.53	43.2	45.02
Low	A3-4951	Inflow	4,951	RA	8.07	14.0	25.4	1.31	1.33	.39	30.53	43.2	41.27
Low	A3-5016	Stream	5,016	UFA	7.90	14.0	50.8	3.02	2.50	.68	32.41	114	108
Low	A3-5016	Stream	5,016	FA	7.90	14.0	49.0	2.92	2.42	.68	32.41	114	104
Low	A3-5016	Stream	5,016	RA	7.90	14.0	53.3	3.09	2.40	.62	32.41	114	
Low	A3-5038	Inflow	5,038	UFA	6.14	16.5	400	35.9	13.4	22.6	49.19	1,580	1,460
Low	A3-5038	Inflow	5,038	FA	6.14	16.5	403	34.3	14.0	23.1	49.19	1,580	1,400
Low	A3-5038	Inflow	5,038	RA	6.14	16.5	441	34.2	14.3	24.8	49.19	1,580	1,420
Low	A3-5131	Stream	5,131	UFA	7.79	14.0	50.8	3.10	2.52	.72	33.23	115	112
Low	A3-5131	Stream	5,131	FA	7.79	14.0	51.5	3.08	2.59	.64	33.23	115	113
Low	A3-5131	Stream	5,131	RA	7.79	14.0	54.7	3.13	2.46	.68	33.23	115	
Low	A3-5161	Inflow	5,161	FA	7.02	15.0	192	3.87	4.01	.50	48.41	469	429
Low	A3-5221	Inflow	5,221	FA	7.52	13.0	183	3.56	3.78	.60	42.78	450	418
Low	A3-5251	Stream	5,251	UFA	7.84	14.0	51.8	3.04	2.53	.68	33.70	120	114
Low	A3-5251	Stream	5,251	FA	7.84	14.0	51.7	3.04	2.51	.65	33.70	120	110
Low	A3-5251	Stream	5,251	RA	7.84	14.0	51.6	3.03	2.47	.67	33.70	120	112
Low	A3-5269	Inflow	5,269	FU	3.27	18.0					< .01	681	
Low	A3-5295	Inflow	5,295	FA	2.42	14.0	59.8	13.1	2.66	.28		956	754

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003. Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	pH	Temperature	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Alkalinity	Sulfate	Sulfate ICP
			meters			Celcius	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L as CaCO ₃	mg/L	mg/L	
Low	A3-5306	Stream	5,306	UFA	7.81	13.5	52.6	2.98	2.54	.70	34.15	121	111
Low	A3-5306	Stream	5,306	FA	7.81	13.5	52.9	3.07	2.53	.64	34.15	121	115
Low	A3-5306	Stream	5,306	RA	7.81	13.5	56.0	3.06	2.40	.63	34.15	121	
Low	A3-5356	Inflow	5,356	UFA	3.67	11.5	277	21.0	7.00	1.63	<.01	1,100	937
Low	A3-5356	Inflow	5,356	FA	3.67	11.5	263	21.1	6.86	1.56	<.01	1,100	965
Low	A3-5356	Inflow	5,356	RA	3.67	11.5	292	23.4	6.95	1.86	<.01	1,100	923
Low	A3-5448	Stream	5,448	UFA	7.89	12.0	53.2	3.08	2.59	.63	33.10	123	123
Low	A3-5448	Stream	5,448	FA	7.89	12.0	54.0	3.22	2.53	.69	33.10	123	121
Low	A3-5448	Stream	5,448	RA	7.89	12.0	57.6	3.14	2.54	.67	33.10	123	
Low	A3-5536	Stream	5,536	UFA	7.89	11.5	52.1	2.94	2.44	.68	33.48	123	114
Low	A3-5536	Stream	5,536	FA	7.89	11.5	53.8	3.13	2.52	.71	33.48	123	118
Low	A3-5536	Stream	5,536	RA	7.89	11.5	52.6	3.05	2.46	.63	33.48	123	115
Low	A3-5756	Stream	5,756	UFA	7.79	11.0	51.8	3.06	2.47	.65	34.57	121	116
Low	A3-5756	Stream	5,756	FA	7.79	11.0	53.4	3.15	2.61	.62	34.57	121	116
Low	A3-5756	Stream	5,756	RA	7.79	11.0	58.2	3.10	2.44	.59	34.57	121	
Low	A3-5815	Inflow	5,815	FU	6.49	12.0					32.64	199	
Low	A3-5858	Inflow	5,858	FA	6.19	15.0	110	7.27	4.64	4.11	20.68	344	321
Low	A3-5965	Inflow	5,965	FA	6.71	21.0	99.9	2.36	3.01	.84	27.23	233	227
Low	A3-6038	Stream	6,038	UFA	7.78	10.5	51.5	2.94	2.51	.66	31.51	123	113
Low	A3-6038	Stream	6,038	FA	7.78	10.5	53.7	3.09	2.57	.59	31.51	123	120
Low	A3-6038	Stream	6,038	RA	7.78	10.5	52.4	3.02	2.48	.65	31.51	123	115
Low	A3-6126	Stream	6,126	UFA	7.66	10.0	51.2	3.07	2.40	.66	35.08	125	112
Low	A3-6126	Stream	6,126	FA	7.66	10.0	54.0	3.12	2.59	.63	35.08	125	119
Low	A3-6126	Stream	6,126	RA	7.66	10.0	57.6	3.22	2.53	.62	35.08	125	
Low	A3-6131	Inflow	6,131	FA	6.88	12.0	126	2.93	3.58	.71	30.76	299	279
Low	A3-6131	Inflow	6,131	RA	6.88	12.0	121	2.98	3.59	.68	30.76	299	279
Low	A3-6150	Inflow	6,150	UFA	5.46	17.0	187	25.4	5.77	4.13	<.01	1,030	885
Low	A3-6150	Inflow	6,150	FA	5.46	17.0	183	26.5	5.79	4.45	<.01	1,030	860
Low	A3-6150	Inflow	6,150	RA	5.46	17.0	209	25.2	6.00	4.19	<.01	1,030	869
Low	A3-6265	Stream	6,265	UFA	7.79	10.0	53.8	3.23	2.57	.70	37.34	126	121
Low	A3-6265	Stream	6,265	FA	7.79	10.0	54.5	3.24	2.52	.64	37.34	126	118

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003. Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	pH	Temperature	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Alkalinity	Sulfate	Sulfate ICP
			meters			Celcius	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L as CaCO ₃	mg/L	mg/L	
Low	A3-6265	Stream	6,265	RA	7.79	10.0	57.4	3.14	2.46	.67	37.34	126	
Low	A3-6465	Stream	6,465	UFA	7.64	8.0	54.4	3.11	2.51	.66	32.50	128	
Low	A3-6465	Stream	6,465	FA	7.64	8.0	54.8	3.20	2.56	.67	32.50	128	
Low	A3-6465	Stream	6,465	RA	7.64	8.0	57.7	3.23	2.55	.73	32.50	128	
Low	A3-6745	Stream	6,745	UFA	7.56	8.0	54.8	3.18	2.57	.69	34.58	127	
Low	A3-6745	Stream	6,745	FA	7.56	8.0	53.8	3.05	2.45	.64	34.58	127	
Low	A3-6745	Stream	6,745	RA	7.56	8.0	54.2	3.14	2.54	.63	34.58	127	
Low	A3-6994	Stream	6,994	UFA	7.57	9.0	53.2	3.21	2.52	.67	35.33	127	
Low	A3-6994	Stream	6,994	FA	7.57	9.0	56.7	3.32	2.76	.66	35.33	127	
Low	A3-6994	Stream	6,994	RA	7.57	9.0	57.3	3.32	2.61	.69	35.33	127	
Low	A3-7049	Inflow	7,049	FA	5.79	14.5	141	9.68	4.83	3.00	3.92	440	
Low	A3-7177	Stream	7,177	UFA	7.41	7.0	53.9	3.12	2.50	.69	34.66	128	
Low	A3-7177	Stream	7,177	FA	7.41	7.0	54.4	3.21	2.62	.62	34.66	128	
Low	A3-7177	Stream	7,177	RA	7.41	7.0	55.8	3.14	2.44	.70	34.66	128	
Low	A3-7201	Inflow	7,201	FA	7.95	9.0	50.7	3.05	3.34	.56	45.89	102	
Low	A3-7201	Inflow	7,201	RA	7.95	9.0	50.3	3.00	2.97	.53	45.89	102	
Low	A3-7306	Stream	7,306	UFA	7.41	7.0	55.8	3.29	2.69	.71	32.98	131	
Low	A3-7306	Stream	7,306	FA	7.41	7.0	55.4	3.28	2.66	.70	32.98	131	
Low	A3-7306	Stream	7,306	RA	7.41	7.0	56.1	3.27	2.44	.77	32.98	131	
Low	A3-7585	Stream	7,585	UFA	7.64	7.0	53.9	3.21	2.53	.73	35.01	131	
Low	A3-7585	Stream	7,585	FA	7.64	7.0	54.6	3.25	2.51	.64	35.01	131	
Low	A3-7585	Stream	7,585	RA	7.64	7.0	58.0	3.20	2.44	.64	35.01	131	
Low	A3-7750	Inflow	7,750	UFA	5.97	10.0	366	24.1	11.2	5.86	14.00	1,150	
Low	A3-7750	Inflow	7,750	FA	5.97	10.0	364	24.2	11.2	5.93	14.00	1,150	
Low	A3-7750	Inflow	7,750	RA	5.97	10.0	398	27.2	10.9	5.80	14.00	1,150	
Low	A3-7858	Stream	7,858	UFA	7.39	6.5	53.2	3.10	2.52	.73	34.17	132	
Low	A3-7858	Stream	7,858	FA	7.39	6.5	54.7	3.28	2.63	.70	34.17	132	
Low	A3-7858	Stream	7,858	RA	7.39	6.5	58.7	3.35	2.64	.76	34.17	132	
High	A3HF-4023	Stream	3,909	FU	7.36	9.0						97.0	
High	A3HF-4161	Inflow	4,033	FU	7.79	4.5						32.9	
High	A3HF-4166	Stream	4,166	FU	7.20	9.5						94.4	

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003. Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	pH	Temperature	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Alkalinity	Sulfate	Sulfate ICP
			meters			Celcius	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L as CaCO ₃	mg/L	mg/L
High	A3HF-4186	Inflow	4,186	FU	7.68	6.5						66.3	
High	A3HF-4250	Stream	4,250	FU	7.52	9.0						95.1	
High	A3HF-4385	Inflow	4,385	FU	4.35	4.0						968	
High	A3HF-WP142	Inflow	4,533	FU	4.42	12.5						3,450	
High	A3HF-4580	Inflow	4,586	FU	4.30	5.0							
High	A3HF-4892	Inflow	4,886	FU	5.37	5.0						973	
High	A3HF-4916	Stream	4,916	FU	7.43	10.0						97.5	
High	A3HF-4951	Inflow	4,951	FU	7.12	5.5						32.5	
High	A3HF-5038	Inflow	5,038	FU	6.14	11.5						1,110	
High	A3HF-5221	Inflow	5,221	FU	7.40	8.5						416	
High	A3HF-5356	Inflow	5,356	FU	4.09	12.5						1,890	
High	A3HF-5536	Stream	5,536	FU	7.36	9.5						101	
High	A3HF-5855	Inflow	5,858	FU	5.97	4.0						75.5	
High	A3HF-6150	Inflow	6,150	FU	4.81	9.0						1,490	
High	A3HF-6745	Stream	6,745	FU	7.32	9.0						106	
High	A3HF-7100	Inflow	7,201	FU	5.36	10.5						452	
High	A3HF-7306	Stream	7,306	FU	7.37	10.0						108	
High	A3HF-7750	Inflow	7,750	FU	3.41	9.0						575	
High	A3HF-7858A	Stream	7,858	FU	7.14	10.0						119	
High	A3HF-7858B	Stream	7,858	FU	7.13	10.0						118	

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003. Colorado

[Filter: UFA, ultrafiltration, FA, 0.45-micrometer, RA, total red coupled plasma; mg/L, milligrams per liter μ g/L, micrograms μ]

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Chloride	Bromide	Silica	Aluminum	Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Cobalt	Copper
			meters		mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	μ g/L						
Low	A3-3655	Stream	3,655	UFA	.74	.05	7.45	47.4	.16	26.9	.51	.36	.20	15.0
Low	A3-3655	Stream	3,655	FA	.74	.05	8.35	55.5	.15	26.9	.53	.15	.18	11.2
Low	A3-3655	Stream	3,655	RA	.74	.05	7.96	55.8	.16	26.8	.52	.10	.16	2.25
Low	A3-4023	Stream	3,909	UFA	.82	1.22	7.51	47.7	.13	29.2	.52	.32	.16	3.73
Low	A3-4023	Stream	3,909	FA	.82	1.22	8.30	47.3	.13	25.8	.54	.07	.15	1.99
Low	A3-4023	Stream	3,909	RA	.82	1.22	7.87	59.7	.14	25.3	.54	.08	.18	2.03
Low	A3-4161	Inflow	4,033	FA	1.53	.05	9.96	157	.20	6.34	.32	.10	.01	.86
Low	A3-4161	Inflow	4,033	RA	1.53	.05	10.2	47.6	.20	6.37	.34	.16	.03	.57
Low	A3-4166	Stream	4,166	UFA	.83	1.22	7.72	71.3	.16	29.9	.49	.39	.17	14.7
Low	A3-4166	Stream	4,166	FA	.83	1.22	7.81	88.6	.16	28.5	.51	.30	.16	7.60
Low	A3-4166	Stream	4,166	RA	.83	1.22	8.15	66.3	.12	26.2	.52	.12	.16	2.33
Low	A3-4186	Inflow	4,186	UFA	.17	.05	5.43	18.7	.20	35.3	1.11	.28	.01	6.33
Low	A3-4186	Inflow	4,186	FA	.17	.05	5.62	42.2	.17	30.6	1.33	.08	.003	5.61
Low	A3-4186	Inflow	4,186	RA	.17	.05	5.54	15.2	.20	34.5	1.43	.13	.003	5.62
Low	A3-4250A	Stream	4,250	UFA	.71	1.10	7.08	65.7	.20	27.7	.54	.41	.14	18.1
Low	A3-4250A	Stream	4,250	FA	.71	1.10	8.44	52.0	.17	27.9	.70	.13	.16	5.04
Low	A3-4250A	Stream	4,250	RA	.71	1.10	7.57	49.7	.16	28.1	.65	.10	.15	2.51
Low	A3-4250B	Stream	4,250	UFA	.77	1.11	7.49	36.5	.19	27.1	.49	.27	.13	6.23
Low	A3-4250B	Stream	4,250	FA	.77	1.11	8.00	47.2	.20	26.1	.56	.11	.17	4.77
Low	A3-4250B	Stream	4,250	RA	.77	1.11	7.86	52.8	.11	26.6	.62	.10	.13	2.50
Low	A3-4300	Inflow	4,300	FA	10.7	.06	11.0	21.9	.05	18.5	1.83	.23	.02	18.8
Low	A3-4353	Inflow	4,353	FA	21.3	.49	39.7	18,477	.27	18.1	507	.28	53.0	4,019
Low	A3-4385	Inflow	4,385	FA	36.1	.34								
Low	A3-4473	Stream	4,473	UFA	.65	1.06	7.27	35.6	.18	26.3	.62	.32	.13	3.44
Low	A3-4473	Stream	4,473	FA	.65	1.06	7.81	44.8	.11	30.2	.67	.10	.14	3.28
Low	A3-4473	Stream	4,473	RA	.65	1.06	7.54	50.7	.14	27.6	.72	.09	.14	2.93
Low	A3-4520	Inflow	4,520	FA		.05	42.9	27,557	.20	20.3	385	.48	124	1,039
Low	A3-4544	Inflow	4,544	FA	8.07	.05	31.1	16,420	.30	19.9	289	.26	55.7	698
Low	A3-4581	Stream	4,581	UFA	.68	1.04	7.35	40.1	.22	30.3	.70	.48	.16	23.5

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003. Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Chloride	Bromide	Silica	Aluminum	Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Cobalt	Copper
			meters		mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Low	A3-4581	Stream	4,581	FA	.68	1.04	8.39	56.7	.16	27.1	.85	.15	.16	12.4
Low	A3-4581	Stream	4,581	RA	.68	1.04	7.78	65.1	.21	25.9	.77	.07	.20	3.04
Low	A3-4713	Stream	4,713	UFA	.81	1.05	7.60	43.3	.14	27.5	.62	.28	.15	7.90
Low	A3-4713	Stream	4,713	FA	.81	1.05	7.74	51.0	.16	28.5	.75	.12	.15	2.89
Low	A3-4713	Stream	4,713	RA	.81	1.05	7.85	54.2	.12	25.7	.76	.10	.15	2.75
Low	A3-4806	Stream	4,806	UFA	.78	1.04	7.61	60.3	.19	30.4	.70	.19	.18	5.14
Low	A3-4806	Stream	4,806	FA	.78	1.04	7.81	70.3	.15	32.0	.80	.13	.16	6.86
Low	A3-4806	Stream	4,806	RA	.78	1.04	7.58	57.6	.13	27.8	.78	.10	.15	3.16
Low	A3-4886	Inflow	4,886	FU		.05								
Low	A3-4916A	Stream	4,916	FU	.75	1.04								
Low	A3-4916B	Stream	4,916	UFA	.70	1.05	7.59	46.5	.20	25.9	.70	.56	.16	6.11
Low	A3-4916B	Stream	4,916	FA	.70	1.05	8.09	56.6	.10	26.1	.80	.16	.16	3.13
Low	A3-4916B	Stream	4,916	RA	.70	1.05	7.73	60.5	.14	25.8	.83	.11	.17	2.99
Low	A3-4951	Inflow	4,951	FA	.13	.05	5.05	44.5	.16	8.68	.15	.10	.03	2.64
Low	A3-4951	Inflow	4,951	RA	.13	.05	4.72	44.9	.15	8.34	.13	.10	.03	2.48
Low	A3-5016	Stream	5,016	UFA	.69	1.00	7.51	40.4	.18	27.9	.73	.25	.15	12.4
Low	A3-5016	Stream	5,016	FA	.69	1.00	7.52	47.7	.14	31.0	.82	.12	.16	3.40
Low	A3-5016	Stream	5,016	RA	.69	1.00	7.90	65.2	.16	27.5	.82	.15	.16	3.18
Low	A3-5038	Inflow	5,038	UFA	3.23	.05	16.2	314	.33	29.8	13.2	.37	45.9	19.8
Low	A3-5038	Inflow	5,038	FA	3.23	.05	15.9	343	.29	28.0	13.7	.22	48.8	19.6
Low	A3-5038	Inflow	5,038	RA	3.23	.05	16.1	359	.24	26.4	13.2	.11	47.3	21.1
Low	A3-5131	Stream	5,131	UFA	.71	.97	7.54	40.5	.14	28.4	.76	.44	.19	6.97
Low	A3-5131	Stream	5,131	FA	.71	.97	7.96	63.2	.12	28.7	.83	.14	.21	9.63
Low	A3-5131	Stream	5,131	RA	.71	.97	7.86	56.8	.13	27.8	.85	.11	.19	3.01
Low	A3-5161	Inflow	5,161	FA	.42	.05	14.6	21.0	.10	33.8	5.03	.15	.04	2.57
Low	A3-5221	Inflow	5,221	FA	.56	.05	13.1	13.1	.11	40.1	14.9	.12	.06	1.12
Low	A3-5251	Stream	5,251	UFA	.77	.99	7.93	51.7	.20	26.5	.87	.21	.17	2.62
Low	A3-5251	Stream	5,251	FA	.77	.99	7.71	52.1	.16	26.7	.96	.15	.18	3.45
Low	A3-5251	Stream	5,251	RA	.77	.99	7.66	53.9	.14	27.5	1.05	.14	.17	3.05
Low	A3-5269	Inflow	5,269	FU	1.09	.05								
Low	A3-5295	Inflow	5,295	FA	.68	.05	40.0	21,212	1.33	16.0	11.8	4.65	146	692

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003. Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Chloride	Bromide	Silica	Aluminum	Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Cobalt	Copper
			meters		mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Low	A3-5306	Stream	5,306	UFA	.70	1.01	7.58	39.1	.15	26.9	.94	.42	.22	2.80
Low	A3-5306	Stream	5,306	FA	.70	1.01	7.89	53.6	.11	26.9	.98	.11	.22	3.07
Low	A3-5306	Stream	5,306	RA	.70	1.01	7.65	60.1	.16	26.6	1.05	.13	.24	3.81
Low	A3-5356	Inflow	5,356	UFA	1.25	.05	35.0	13,237	.45	15.7	51.1	.39	94.8	1,010
Low	A3-5356	Inflow	5,356	FA	1.25	.05	34.1	13,069	.12	14.8	48.6	.14	91.8	1,007
Low	A3-5356	Inflow	5,356	RA	1.25	.05	38.4	13,410	1.57	21.3	49.2	.42	99.3	1,002
Low	A3-5448	Stream	5,448	UFA	.72	.96	7.95	59.5	.19	26.8	1.09	.24	.36	5.50
Low	A3-5448	Stream	5,448	FA	.72	.96	8.35	63.0	.17	26.6	1.18	.14	.37	4.36
Low	A3-5448	Stream	5,448	RA	.72	.96	7.76	73.2	.11	24.8	1.12	.14	.38	4.74
Low	A3-5536	Stream	5,536	UFA	.84	.96	7.75	39.2	.21	27.6	1.10	.26	.31	6.60
Low	A3-5536	Stream	5,536	FA	.84	.96	7.79	56.2	.15	30.2	1.15	.12	.33	5.19
Low	A3-5536	Stream	5,536	RA	.84	.96	7.91	65.9	.17	27.8	1.14	.13	.31	4.71
Low	A3-5756	Stream	5,756	UFA	.63	.94	7.49	46.8	.31	28.7	1.02	.28	.33	15.5
Low	A3-5756	Stream	5,756	FA	.63	.94	7.86	58.2	.16	26.2	1.12	.13	.35	3.88
Low	A3-5756	Stream	5,756	RA	.63	.94	7.67	65.9	.09	27.1	1.26	.08	.34	4.48
Low	A3-5815	Inflow	5,815	FU	.40	.05								
Low	A3-5858	Inflow	5,858	FA	1.39	1.44	18.1	309	.14	11.2	21.0	.27	.14	68.5
Low	A3-5965	Inflow	5,965	FA	.36	.05	10.9	18.3	.10	50.8	.39	.12	.02	2.55
Low	A3-6038	Stream	6,038	UFA	.76	.95	7.42	41.8	.23	28.5	1.08	.49	.33	14.2
Low	A3-6038	Stream	6,038	FA	.76	.95	8.13	54.8	.19	25.9	1.14	.12	.31	3.49
Low	A3-6038	Stream	6,038	RA	.76	.95	7.91	69.3	.11	26.7	1.16	.17	.30	4.48
Low	A3-6126	Stream	6,126	UFA	.77	.98	7.30	40.0	.16	28.8	1.05	.24	.32	2.44
Low	A3-6126	Stream	6,126	FA	.77	.98	8.29	65.4	.16	26.7	1.21	.11	.30	3.61
Low	A3-6126	Stream	6,126	RA	.77	.98	7.73	67.8	.15	27.7	1.25	.14	.35	4.72
Low	A3-6131	Inflow	6,131	FA	.59	.11	11.1	18.6	.08	37.1	1.33	.15	.33	1.84
Low	A3-6131	Inflow	6,131	RA	.59	.11	11.3	59.8	.08	32.5	1.34	.17	.35	1.78
Low	A3-6150	Inflow	6,150	UFA	1.71	.05	26.8	10,971	.24	32.5	91.1	.45	147	427
Low	A3-6150	Inflow	6,150	FA	1.71	.05	26.2	11,697	.06	29.4	89.8	.12	151	444
Low	A3-6150	Inflow	6,150	RA	1.71	.05	28.1	10,698	.03	30.9	91.1	.39	156	455
Low	A3-6265	Stream	6,265	UFA	.79	.96	7.60	52.6	.18	29.4	1.28	.26	.53	4.18
Low	A3-6265	Stream	6,265	FA	.79	.96	7.96	60.3	.11	24.8	1.27	.15	.51	3.74

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003. Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Chloride	Bromide	Silica	Aluminum	Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Cobalt	Copper
			meters		mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Low	A3-6265	Stream	6,265	RA	.79	.96	7.79	77.8	.19	25.9	1.37	.17	.57	4.59
Low	A3-6465	Stream	6,465	UFA	.81	.95	7.87	47.1	.14	29.8	1.38	.30	.58	4.70
Low	A3-6465	Stream	6,465	FA	.81	.95	8.14	64.7	.11	27.0	1.34	.13	.56	4.42
Low	A3-6465	Stream	6,465	RA	.81	.95	7.81	83.7	.11	27.3	1.46	.09	.61	4.80
Low	A3-6745	Stream	6,745	UFA	.90	.95	7.58	39.1	.28	27.2	1.20	.27	.53	3.01
Low	A3-6745	Stream	6,745	FA	.90	.95	7.57	59.4	.15	30.2	1.42	.11	.55	4.14
Low	A3-6745	Stream	6,745	RA	.90	.95	8.06	80.0	.12	25.0	1.42	.12	.55	4.40
Low	A3-6994	Stream	6,994	UFA	.74	.98	7.48	157	.21	26.1	1.35	.29	.50	8.51
Low	A3-6994	Stream	6,994	FA	.74	.98	8.33	80.0	.14	25.0	1.37	.09	.63	5.60
Low	A3-6994	Stream	6,994	RA	.74	.98	8.26	80.5						
Low	A3-7049	Inflow	7,049	FA	1.51	.05	15.8	930	.13	57.5	45.4	.11	.17	71.4
Low	A3-7177	Stream	7,177	UFA	.67	.94	7.78	38.7	.19	26.2	1.50	.16	.51	6.36
Low	A3-7177	Stream	7,177	FA	.67	.94	8.28	61.0	.17	27.1	1.82	.08	.62	4.27
Low	A3-7177	Stream	7,177	RA	.67	.94	7.91	76.2	.10	29.9	1.85	.06	.57	4.81
Low	A3-7201	Inflow	7,201	FA	.27	.05	13.1	16.7	.21	32.7	.19	.07	.32	3.04
Low	A3-7201	Inflow	7,201	RA	.27	.05	11.8	22.4	.18	33.3	.06	.07	.01	1.05
Low	A3-7306	Stream	7,306	UFA	.82	.95	8.08	45.9	.21	28.7	2.09	.30	.58	11.2
Low	A3-7306	Stream	7,306	FA	.82	.95	8.29	64.2	.14	29.6	2.19	.16	.59	5.85
Low	A3-7306	Stream	7,306	RA	.82	.95	7.75	74.3	.13	26.7	2.14	.07	.53	4.58
Low	A3-7585	Stream	7,585	UFA	.82	.95	7.94	40.0	.24	31.9	1.96	.20	.53	5.45
Low	A3-7585	Stream	7,585	FA	.82	.95	8.02	57.2	.15	27.8	2.03	.09	.56	5.24
Low	A3-7585	Stream	7,585	RA	.82	.95	7.65	72.1	.10	26.2	1.98	.11	.55	4.45
Low	A3-7750	Inflow	7,750	UFA	8.49	.17	18.3	546	.30	52.2	40.5	.38	3.41	45.2
Low	A3-7750	Inflow	7,750	FA	8.49	.17	17.9	568	.21	46.2	39.7	.09	3.25	44.9
Low	A3-7750	Inflow	7,750	RA	8.49	.17	21.1	613	.17	43.0	41.3	.07	3.71	45.2
Low	A3-7858	Stream	7,858	UFA	.82	.94	7.79	35.0	.14	26.4	1.89	.20	.50	3.93
Low	A3-7858	Stream	7,858	FA	.82	.94	8.34	62.8	.10	27.4	1.93	.07	.52	4.21
Low	A3-7858	Stream	7,858	RA	.82	.94	8.15	79.0	.11	27.0	2.06	.08	.59	4.41
High	A3HF-4023	Stream	3,909	FU	1.19	1.11								
High	A3HF-4161	Inflow	4,033	FU	.90									
High	A3HF-4166	Stream	4,166	FU	1.20	1.13								

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003. Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Chloride	Bromide	Silica	Aluminum	Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Cobalt	Copper
			meters		mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
High	A3HF-4186	Inflow	4,186	FU	.28									
High	A3HF-4250	Stream	4,250	FU	1.20	1.08								
High	A3HF-4385	Inflow	4,385	FU	7.15	.13								
High	A3HF-WP142	Inflow	4,533	FU	26.6									
High	A3HF-4580	Inflow	4,586	FU										
High	A3HF-4892	Inflow	4,886	FU	5.17									
High	A3HF-4916	Stream	4,916	FU	1.17	1.06								
High	A3HF-4951	Inflow	4,951	FU	.36									
High	A3HF-5038	Inflow	5,038	FU	2.21									
High	A3HF-5221	Inflow	5,221	FU	.50									
High	A3HF-5356	Inflow	5,356	FU	1.46									
High	A3HF-5536	Stream	5,536	FU	1.19	.99								
High	A3HF-5855	Inflow	5,858	FU	.53									
High	A3HF-6150	Inflow	6,150	FU	1.20									
High	A3HF-6745	Stream	6,745	FU	1.08	.96								
High	A3HF-7100	Inflow	7,201	FU	1.53									
High	A3HF-7306	Stream	7,306	FU	1.14	.95								
High	A3HF-7750	Inflow	7,750	FU	12.0	.05								
High	A3HF-7858A	Stream	7,858	FU	1.41	.90								
High	A3HF-7858B	Stream	7,858	FU	1.39	.91								

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003.
Colorado

[Filter: UFA, ultrafiltration, FA, 0.45-micrometer, RA, total red
coupled plasma; mg/L, milligrams per liter μ g/L, micrograms μ]

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Iron	Lead	Lithium	Manganese	Molybdenum	Nickel	Strontium	Vanadium	Zinc
			meters		μ g/L	μ g/L	μ g/L	μ g/L	μ g/L				
Low	A3-3655	Stream	3,655	UFA	14.5	2.40	6.97	184	1.30	.72	511	.05	203
Low	A3-3655	Stream	3,655	FA	23.2	2.40	5.21	206	1.35	.47	539	.03	185
Low	A3-3655	Stream	3,655	RA	36.6	1.08	6.76	180	1.25	.28	488	.04	187
Low	A3-4023	Stream	3,909	UFA	2.42	1.22	7.50	176	1.50	.45	525	.04	187
Low	A3-4023	Stream	3,909	FA	21.1	1.07	8.82	179	1.37	.26	482	.03	168
Low	A3-4023	Stream	3,909	RA	50.5	.82	8.50	265	1.36	.29	527	.03	201
Low	A3-4161	Inflow	4,033	FA	1.84	1.14	11.3	.09	2.10	.07	579	.07	71.1
Low	A3-4161	Inflow	4,033	RA	46.5	.61	15.3	171	1.99	.09	551	.14	95.1
Low	A3-4166	Stream	4,166	UFA	9.20	4.75	9.16	173	1.42	.80	577	.05	206
Low	A3-4166	Stream	4,166	FA	23.6	3.22	7.42	174	1.45	1.08	533	.04	169
Low	A3-4166	Stream	4,166	RA	51.8	.94	8.57	194	1.37	.27	528	.04	210
Low	A3-4186	Inflow	4,186	UFA	6.56	3.89	10.7	1.20	8.47	.50	592	.04	141
Low	A3-4186	Inflow	4,186	FA	5.39	2.40	10.0	475	7.94	.10	600	.02	210
Low	A3-4186	Inflow	4,186	RA	3.62	2.00	11.2	LD	8.42	.06	592	.03	173
Low	A3-4250A	Stream	4,250	UFA	12.5	11.0	12.7	148	2.05	4.55	534	.05	194
Low	A3-4250A	Stream	4,250	FA	22.1	3.47	9.79	172	2.15	.32	550	.04	186
Low	A3-4250A	Stream	4,250	RA	33.2	.97	8.82	151	2.14	.25	549	.04	181
Low	A3-4250B	Stream	4,250	UFA	2.92	1.91	8.59	153	2.15	.31	527	.04	134
Low	A3-4250B	Stream	4,250	FA	53.2	2.16	9.32	163	2.05	.88	579	.03	163
Low	A3-4250B	Stream	4,250	RA	32.7	1.31	8.37	154	2.03	.24	522	.03	181
Low	A3-4300	Inflow	4,300	FA	4.52	1.17	28.1	11.2	.89	1.11	1,050	.03	865
Low	A3-4353	Inflow	4,353	FA	85.7	905	226	59,400	.05	93.0	1,160	.04	128,000
Low	A3-4385	Inflow	4,385	FU									
Low	A3-4473	Stream	4,473	UFA	4.69	3.93	8.52	188	2.12	.29	514	.03	162
Low	A3-4473	Stream	4,473	FA	19.5	1.85	7.16	187	2.40	.31	568	.03	181
Low	A3-4473	Stream	4,473	RA	31.0	1.07	8.65	183	2.15	.26	519	.04	194
Low	A3-4520	Inflow	4,520	FA	43.6	61.9	142	781,000	.09	234	1,460	.04	97,400
Low	A3-4544	Inflow	4,544	FA	45.2	12.4	90.0	575,000	.06	161	1,370	.05	69,800
Low	A3-4581	Stream	4,581	UFA	4.42	3.57	12.7	261	2.34	.88	576	.05	237

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003. Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Iron	Lead	Lithium	Manganese	Molybdenum	Nickel	Strontium	Vanadium	Zinc
			meters		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Low	A3-4581	Stream	4,581	FA	24.2	3.36	10.5	302	2.21	.55	543	.04	241
Low	A3-4581	Stream	4,581	RA	38.5	1.08	9.12	347	2.13	.33	537	.04	223
Low	A3-4713	Stream	4,713	UFA	11.6	7.70	8.74	263	2.21	.49	528	.03	220
Low	A3-4713	Stream	4,713	FA	19.0	1.78	8.26	263	2.23	.31	527	.03	218
Low	A3-4713	Stream	4,713	RA	31.4	1.03	8.46	265	2.14	.30	511	.03	219
Low	A3-4806	Stream	4,806	UFA	14.2	1.80	12.4	302	2.44	.61	573	.05	202
Low	A3-4806	Stream	4,806	FA	70.0	3.51	8.28	283	2.48	.47	562	.04	253
Low	A3-4806	Stream	4,806	RA	33.3	1.07	8.73	263	2.17	.31	515	.03	228
Low	A3-4886	Inflow	4,886	FU									
Low	A3-4916A	Stream	4,916	FU									
Low	A3-4916B	Stream	4,916	UFA	19.3	11.4	9.67	756	2.41	.47	533	.04	245
Low	A3-4916B	Stream	4,916	FA	21.2	2.65	7.00	798	2.08	.44	556	.03	249
Low	A3-4916B	Stream	4,916	RA	36.2	1.16	7.76	769	2.17	.42	563	.03	272
Low	A3-4951	Inflow	4,951	FA	4.85	1.06	3.20	556	1.38	.10	247	.03	84.1
Low	A3-4951	Inflow	4,951	RA	10.7	.42	3.63	49.6	1.37	.13	238	.03	32.2
Low	A3-5016	Stream	5,016	UFA	6.10	2.58	8.88	433	2.32	.53	540	.05	219
Low	A3-5016	Stream	5,016	FA	20.4	1.80	8.20	434	2.43	.38	537	.03	260
Low	A3-5016	Stream	5,016	RA	32.3	1.05	8.70	444	2.06	.34	512	.03	254
Low	A3-5038	Inflow	5,038	UFA	1,340	14.1	43.5	228,000	1.50	37.1	2,940	.08	12,900
Low	A3-5038	Inflow	5,038	FA	1,290	14.1	37.6	224,000	1.37	38.0	2,920	.03	12,400
Low	A3-5038	Inflow	5,038	RA	1,550	21.6	45.8	222,000	1.31	35.8	3,080	.02	12,400
Low	A3-5131	Stream	5,131	UFA	4.99	1.92	11.9	555	2.27	.51	583	.04	249
Low	A3-5131	Stream	5,131	FA	27.9	3.55	7.66	607	2.17	.44	513	.03	265
Low	A3-5131	Stream	5,131	RA	30.3	1.10	9.38	585	2.09	.40	531	.03	261
Low	A3-5161	Inflow	5,161	FA	6.49	1.60	8.40	71.2	4.76	.72	1,661	.02	1,070
Low	A3-5221	Inflow	5,221	FA	8.70	1.54	8.06	22.3	7.61	.74	1,548	.09	3,290
Low	A3-5251	Stream	5,251	UFA	342	4.73	8.34	554	2.03	.37	533	.04	264
Low	A3-5251	Stream	5,251	FA	19.1	1.56	6.38	592	2.14	.37	510	.03	259
Low	A3-5251	Stream	5,251	RA	33.7	1.12	8.51	547	2.15	.40	556	.04	293
Low	A3-5269	Inflow	5,269	FU									
Low	A3-5295	Inflow	5,295	FA	163,000	525	41.0	7,280	.42	106	628	.40	2,960

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003. Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Iron	Lead	Lithium	Manganese	Molybdenum	Nickel	Srtronium	Vanadiaum	Zinc
			meters		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Low	A3-5306	Stream	5,306	UFA	5.11	3.25	8.70	614	2.21	.48	554	.03	346
Low	A3-5306	Stream	5,306	FA	19.9	2.52	8.10	616	2.02	.37	502	.03	283
Low	A3-5306	Stream	5,306	RA	32.1	1.27	8.43	604	2.29	.41	598	.03	310
Low	A3-5356	Inflow	5,356	UFA	18,200	1,126	77.6	84,600	.01	57.0	3,020	.07	18,000
Low	A3-5356	Inflow	5,356	FA	18,900	1,105	69.1	89,700	.00	53.5	2,880	.01	17,300
Low	A3-5356	Inflow	5,356	RA	21,200	1,259	69.8	85,300	.47	56.7	2,870	1.10	17,900
Low	A3-5448	Stream	5,448	UFA	7.80	2.84	12.4	799	2.05	.53	528	.04	387
Low	A3-5448	Stream	5,448	FA	25.4	2.31	3.38	820	2.15	.53	546	.03	363
Low	A3-5448	Stream	5,448	RA	41.0	1.82	8.12	783	1.93	.52	542	.03	361
Low	A3-5536	Stream	5,536	UFA	9.94	2.67	10.8	712	1.92	.93	530	.04	403
Low	A3-5536	Stream	5,536	FA	23.7	2.09	7.71	718	2.27	.48	538	.03	389
Low	A3-5536	Stream	5,536	RA	47.0	1.71	8.30	697	1.89	.45	533	.03	360
Low	A3-5756	Stream	5,756	UFA	10.6	11.4	13.6	667	2.23	1.03	587	.08	320
Low	A3-5756	Stream	5,756	FA	22.2	1.65	8.40	765	2.16	.51	585	.03	374
Low	A3-5756	Stream	5,756	RA	37.1	1.78	8.85	695	2.04	.58	547	.03	396
Low	A3-5815	Inflow	5,815	FU									
Low	A3-5858	Inflow	5,858	FA	2.02	.36	53.8	21,900	.06	24.1	964	.02	4,440
Low	A3-5965	Inflow	5,965	FA	6.69	.24	6.34	11.8	.76	.69	1,143	.03	189
Low	A3-6038	Stream	6,038	UFA	21.7	16.5	8.99	687	2.19	.99	598	.05	387
Low	A3-6038	Stream	6,038	FA	20.0	3.02	6.39	718	1.99	.53	551	.02	361
Low	A3-6038	Stream	6,038	RA	42.8	1.90	7.74	704	1.84	.47	517	.03	384
Low	A3-6126	Stream	6,126	UFA	5.71	3.65	8.29	744	2.14	.54	581	.03	323
Low	A3-6126	Stream	6,126	FA	20.5	4.20	6.54	783	2.01	.53	551	.02	381
Low	A3-6126	Stream	6,126	RA	39.5	1.85	9.44	798	2.10	.83	568	.03	429
Low	A3-6131	Inflow	6,131	FA	2.86	.44	7.12	129	1.45	.38	1,626	.03	493
Low	A3-6131	Inflow	6,131	RA	51.7	.63	7.16	131	1.40	.30	1,529	.07	502
Low	A3-6150	Inflow	6,150	UFA	13,200	441	70.4	181,000	.19	97.2	1,520	.05	24,900
Low	A3-6150	Inflow	6,150	FA	13,000	414	70.4	177,000	.16	98.5	1,540	.01	23,100
Low	A3-6150	Inflow	6,150	RA	13,100	478	81.5	176,000	.24	99.8	1,490	.05	25,300
Low	A3-6265	Stream	6,265	UFA	9.10	4.98	12.6	1,170	2.05	.81	573	.04	456
Low	A3-6265	Stream	6,265	FA	20.4	1.12	7.50	1,080	1.88	.72	530	.02	425

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003. Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Iron	Lead	Lithium	Manganese	Molybdenum	Nickel	Strontium	Vanadium	Zinc
			meters		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Low	A3-6265	Stream	6,265	RA	70.3	1.92	8.34	1,060	1.99	.70	542	.02	472
Low	A3-6465	Stream	6,465	UFA	8.03	6.37	10.2	1,220	2.20	.85	552	.04	481
Low	A3-6465	Stream	6,465	FA	39.6	2.19	8.20	1,260	2.01	.77	539	.03	450
Low	A3-6465	Stream	6,465	RA	76.5	2.30	8.88	1,300	2.03	.77	547	.03	519
Low	A3-6745	Stream	6,745	UFA	10.5	5.18	8.50	1,130	2.12	.92	566	.04	410
Low	A3-6745	Stream	6,745	FA	35.4	1.49	7.18	1,170	2.25	.90	570	.02	438
Low	A3-6745	Stream	6,745	RA	66.7	1.86	7.94	1,180	1.92	.82	546	.02	481
Low	A3-6994	Stream	6,994	UFA	5.68	3.25	9.52	1,160	1.88	1.41	533	.03	464
Low	A3-6994	Stream	6,994	FA	89.1	2.30	8.85	1,230	1.96	1.44	623	.02	491
Low	A3-6994	Stream	6,994	RA	68.9			1,220					526
Low	A3-7049	Inflow	7,049	FA	6.37	3.71	18.7	9,570	.04	24.5	1,610	.03	9,340
Low	A3-7177	Stream	7,177	UFA	7.09	2.79	10.1	1,200	1.98	.97	550	.04	518
Low	A3-7177	Stream	7,177	FA	34.8	1.31	10.8	1,260	2.19	.96	606	.03	488
Low	A3-7177	Stream	7,177	RA	61.9	1.83	9.43	1,240	2.05	.84	555	.03	550
Low	A3-7201	Inflow	7,201	FA	18.2	1.43	1.96	206	4.49	.23	415	.04	39.4
Low	A3-7201	Inflow	7,201	RA	24.4	1.36	1.60	2.99	4.20	.13	426	.04	27.3
Low	A3-7306	Stream	7,306	UFA	13.7	4.63	9.90	1,420	2.07	3.18	613	.04	669
Low	A3-7306	Stream	7,306	FA	36.9	2.18	8.50	1,450	2.09	2.43	615	.02	573
Low	A3-7306	Stream	7,306	RA	61.5	1.70	8.50	1,410	1.84	1.02	567	.03	622
Low	A3-7585	Stream	7,585	UFA	9.64	4.50	11.1	1,340	2.25	1.05	598	.05	623
Low	A3-7585	Stream	7,585	FA	31.2	1.64	4.11	1,380	1.96	1.02	574	.02	561
Low	A3-7585	Stream	7,585	RA	60.5	1.76	8.56	1,370	2.03	.96	630	.03	608
Low	A3-7750	Inflow	7,750	UFA	183	3.35	46.3	73,500	.24	28.7	4,350	.06	4,780
Low	A3-7750	Inflow	7,750	FA	184	2.99	39.6	73,300	.19	25.8	3,960	.03	7,370
Low	A3-7750	Inflow	7,750	RA	267	3.66	46.4	75,100	.19	27.0	4,130	.01	7,820
Low	A3-7858	Stream	7,858	UFA	1.78	.41	10.6	1,390	1.80	1.40	555	.02	606
Low	A3-7858	Stream	7,858	FA	31.0	1.37	8.27	1,390	1.78	1.34	537	.02	568
Low	A3-7858	Stream	7,858	RA	64.6	1.62	9.21	1,530	1.99	.96	573	.03	625
High	A3HF-4023	Stream	3,909	FU									
High	A3HF-4161	Inflow	4,033	FU									
High	A3HF-4166	Stream	4,166	FU									

Table S1. Chemical analyses of low- and high-flow synoptic samples, Animas River from Arrastra Creek to Silverton, August 2002 and April 2003.
Colorado

Study	Sample identification	Source	Distance	Filter	Iron	Lead	Lithium	Manganese	Molybdenum	Nickel	Strontium	Vanadium	Zinc
			meters		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
High	A3HF-4186	Inflow	4,186	FU									
High	A3HF-4250	Stream	4,250	FU									
High	A3HF-4385	Inflow	4,385	FU									
High	A3HF-WP142	Inflow	4,533	FU									
High	A3HF-4580	Inflow	4,586	FU									
High	A3HF-4892	Inflow	4,886	FU									
High	A3HF-4916	Stream	4,916	FU									
High	A3HF-4951	Inflow	4,951	FU									
High	A3HF-5038	Inflow	5,038	FU									
High	A3HF-5221	Inflow	5,221	FU									
High	A3HF-5356	Inflow	5,356	FU									
High	A3HF-5536	Stream	5,536	FU									
High	A3HF-5855	Inflow	5,858	FU									
High	A3HF-6150	Inflow	6,150	FU									
High	A3HF-6745	Stream	6,745	FU									
High	A3HF-7100	Inflow	7,201	FU									
High	A3HF-7306	Stream	7,306	FU									
High	A3HF-7750	Inflow	7,750	FU									
High	A3HF-7858A	Stream	7,858	FU									
High	A3HF-7858B	Stream	7,858	FU									

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Discharge L/s	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Sulfate	Chloride	Bromide	Sulfate, ICP
					mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 13:00	FA	1,289	45.3	2.79	2.21	.59	92.8	1.34	1.29	94.5
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 13:00	RA	1,289	41.6	2.69	2.31	.60	92.8	1.34	1.29	82.4
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 14:00	FA	1,423	42.6	2.81	2.34	.57	92.8	1.30	1.17	89.6
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 14:00	RA	1,423	41.1	2.69	2.24	.57	92.8	1.30	1.17	84.0
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 15:00	FA	1,473	40.2	2.75	2.22	.57	94.8	1.25	1.13	85.6
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 15:00	RA	1,473	41.8	2.80	2.21	.60	94.8	1.25	1.13	90.3
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 16:00	FA	1,508	40.6	2.67	2.18	.57	99.3	1.28	1.10	87.4
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 16:00	RA	1,508	42.1	2.78	2.17	.60	99.3	1.28	1.10	87.7
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 8:37	FA	1,316	43.1	2.74	2.33	.55	95.4	1.30	1.26	87.7
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 8:37	RA	1,316	44.1	2.73	2.32	.58	95.4	1.30	1.26	86.4
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 9:48	FA	1,289	42.7	2.71	2.31	.53	96.4	1.31	1.29	85.6
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 9:48	RA	1,289	43.8	2.85	2.33	.52	96.4	1.31	1.29	89.1
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 11:01	FA	1,287	42.7	2.87	2.35	.49	96.5	1.37	1.29	90.0
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 11:01	RA	1,287	42.6	2.65	2.28	.53	96.5	1.37	1.29	85.5
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 11:59	FA	1,336	43.3	2.68	2.26	.51	97.7	1.34	1.24	88.0
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 11:59	RA	1,336	43.2	2.75	2.30	.51	97.7	1.34	1.24	90.2
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 13:55	FA	1,405	40.9	2.60	2.15	.53	96.4	1.22	1.19	83.3
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 13:55	RA	1,405	42.1	2.69	2.19	.52	96.4	1.22	1.19	89.1
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 13:00	FA	1,348	41.9	2.66	2.29	.57	96.1	1.30	1.23	87.6
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 13:00	RA	1,348	41.5	2.79	2.29	.56	96.1	1.30	1.23	90.1
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 14:00	FA	1,501	40.5	2.65	2.17	.54	97.9	1.22	.88	88.8
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 14:00	RA	1,501	42.0	2.81	2.26	.59	97.9	1.22	.88	90.5
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 16:00	FA	1,638	40.4	2.76	2.20	.57	94.9	1.27	1.01	89.8
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 16:00	RA	1,638	41.6	2.76	2.16	.55	94.9	1.27	1.01	87.1
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 17:00	FA	1,721	41.3	2.74	2.18	.57	95.7	1.29	.96	87.8
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 17:00	RA	1,721	41.5	2.66	2.17	.55	95.7	1.29	.96	82.6
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 18:00	FA	1,748	39.5	2.69	2.14	.57	93.1	1.23	.95	87.8
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 18:00	RA	1,748	41.6	2.67	2.15	.53	93.1	1.23	.95	85.2
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 19:00	FA	1,782	41.6	2.69	2.20	.55	93.5	1.29	.93	86.9
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 19:00	RA	1,782	40.7	2.73	2.07	.60	93.5	1.29	.93	87.3
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 20:00	FA	1,705	39.9	2.59	2.09	.58	93.4	1.23	.97	83.7
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 20:00	RA	1,705	40.7	2.68	2.10	.59	93.4	1.23	.97	84.8
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 21:00	FA	1,689	40.6	2.60	2.10	.58	94.4	1.26	.98	83.1

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Discharge L/s	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Sulfate	Chloride	Bromide	Sulfate, ICP
					mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 21:00	RA	1,689	41.0	2.67	2.15	.54	94.4	1.26	.98	86.8
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 22:00	FA	1,638	41.5	2.71	2.20	.59	90.3	1.23	.98	89.1
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 22:00	RA	1,638	41.3	2.68	2.12	.54	90.3	1.23	.98	85.5
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 23:00	FA	1,562	41.1	2.65	2.15	.57	93.8	1.23	1.03	85.2
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 23:00	RA	1,562	41.1	2.70	2.18	.54	93.8	1.23	1.03	85.8
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 0:00	FA	1,638	40.5	2.69	2.14	.52	90.8	1.19	.98	86.7
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 0:00	RA	1,638	41.3	2.62	2.18	.53	90.8	1.19	.98	85.5
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 1:00	FA	1,582	42.1	2.68	2.22	.56	94.1	1.12	1.04	87.2
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 1:00	RA	1,582	40.2	2.68	2.16	.50	94.1	1.12	1.04	86.8
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 8:50	FA	1,396	44.2	2.78	2.31	.49	98.4	1.27	1.19	88.9
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 8:50	RA	1,396	43.6	2.78	2.32	.55	98.4	1.27	1.19	88.8
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 9:57	FA	1,358	43.2	2.82	2.31	.51	99.0	1.27	1.22	90.8
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 9:57	RA	1,358	44.2	2.86	2.37	.54	99.0	1.27	1.22	90.8
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 11:08	FA	1,388	43.6	2.74	2.32	.55	99.1	1.32	1.20	89.4
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 11:08	RA	1,388	45.3	2.90	2.38	.53	99.1	1.32	1.20	94.0
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 12:06	FA	1,399	41.9	2.67	2.25	.49	99.9	1.32	1.19	86.8
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 12:06	RA	1,399	43.4	2.76	2.34	.53	99.9	1.32	1.19	92.0
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 14:02	FA	1,552	41.5	2.76	2.25	.59	99.7	1.24	1.07	88.7
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 14:02	RA	1,552	42.7	2.73	2.23	.56	99.7	1.24	1.07	87.7
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 13:00	FA	1,351	41.7	2.72	2.25	.54	100	1.32	1.16	87.7
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 13:00	RA	1,351	43.7	2.82	2.34	.58	100	1.32	1.16	95.1
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 14:00	FA	1,294	44.8	2.79	2.31	.52	102	1.46	1.28	94.1
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 14:00	RA	1,294	43.0	2.76	2.23	.61	102	1.46	1.28	91.5
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 15:00	FA	1,658	42.1	2.69	2.20	.53	101	1.22	1.00	89.3
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 15:00	RA	1,658	42.1	2.71	2.20	.64	101	1.22	1.00	91.4
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 16:00	FA	1,686	42.2	2.69	2.15	.57	99.4	1.25	.98	92.1
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 16:00	RA	1,686	42.0	2.71	2.14	.65	99.4	1.25	.98	92.5
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 17:00	FA	1,765	41.0	2.65	2.09	.52	97.5	1.19	.94	89.6
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 17:00	RA	1,765	40.7	2.67	2.12	.57	97.5	1.19	.94	90.0
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 18:00	FA	1,794	39.6	2.61	2.10	.54	97.3	1.29	.93	87.8
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 18:00	RA	1,794	42.8	2.78	2.20	.61	97.3	1.29	.93	91.2
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 19:00	FA	1,870	38.9	2.56	2.04	.52	93.6	1.25	.89	84.8
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 19:00	RA	1,870	41.0	2.62	2.07	.59	93.6	1.25	.89	86.6

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Discharge L/s	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Sulfate	Chloride	Bromide	Sulfate, ICP
					mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 20:00	FA	1,815	40.0	2.58	2.12	.55	96.2	1.24	.91	84.7
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 20:00	RA	1,815	40.5	2.64	2.06	.59	96.2	1.24	.91	87.8
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 21:00	FA	1,716	41.3	2.71	2.11	.55	98.5	1.24	.97	88.5
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 21:00	RA	1,716	41.5	2.71	2.13	.65	98.5	1.24	.97	88.9
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 22:00	FA	1,754	41.0	2.63	2.10	.55	96.9	1.23	.95	87.6
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 22:00	RA	1,754	42.4	2.70	2.14	.57	96.9	1.23	.95	89.9
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 23:00	FA	1,714	41.0	2.73	2.14	.53	97.4	1.24	.97	89.9
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 23:00	RA	1,714	41.2	2.73	2.14	.65	97.4	1.24	.97	90.4
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 0:00	FA	1,705	41.5	2.74	2.10	.56	100	1.30	.97	89.4
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 0:00	RA	1,705	42.7	2.74	2.19	.53	100	1.30	.97	91.2
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 1:00	FA	1,679	40.9	2.63	2.10	.57	101	1.29	.99	87.4
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 1:00	RA	1,679	42.3	2.74	2.15	.53	101	1.29	.99	88.4
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 9:06	FA	1,516	44.4	2.81	2.25	.52	101	1.29	1.09	95.2
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 9:06	RA	1,516	44.7	2.82	2.30	.51	101	1.29	1.09	93.9
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 10:07	FA	1,503	43.3	2.63	2.18	.52	102	1.23	1.13	88.2
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 10:07	RA	1,503	44.1	2.82	2.27	.51	102	1.23	1.13	94.8
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 11:13	FA	1,515	45.0	2.92	2.34	.53	103	1.28	1.10	97.3
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 11:13	RA	1,515	44.0	2.77	2.25	.54	103	1.28	1.10	94.9
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 12:14	FA	1,439	51.9	2.74	2.25	.48	103	1.21	1.15	88.6
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 12:14	RA	1,439	46.8	2.93	2.35	.53	103	1.21	1.15	98.4
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 14:10	FA	1,620	43.5	2.73	2.27	.55	102	1.15	1.02	91.5
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 14:10	RA	1,620	44.6	2.76	2.24	.54	102	1.15	1.02	90.9
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 13:00	FA	1,358	45.2	2.75	2.33	.53	108	1.37	1.22	99.8
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 13:00	RA	1,358	47.8	2.94	2.45	.56	108	1.37	1.22	101
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 14:00	FA	1,462	46.7	2.78	2.31	.64	107	1.23	1.13	97.7
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 14:00	RA	1,462	45.5	2.90	2.34	.57	107	1.23	1.13	100
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 15:00	FA	1,711	45.4	2.76	2.29	.59	105	1.20	.97	95.9
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 15:00	RA	1,711	44.7	2.79	2.27	.51	105	1.20	.97	98.8
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 16:00	FA	1,817	43.9	2.69	2.12	.62	105	1.37	1.14	94.0
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 16:00	RA	1,817	42.0	2.74	2.15	.54	105	1.37	1.14	95.2
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 17:00	FA	1,819	45.2	2.82	2.19	.60	103	1.19	.91	96.3
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 17:00	RA	1,819	42.4	2.86	2.20	.67	103	1.19	.91	97.0
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 18:00	FA	1,927	45.1	2.86	2.23	.57	103	1.18	.86	98.3

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Discharge L/s	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Sulfate	Chloride	Bromide	Sulfate, ICP
					mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 18:00	RA	1,927	45.1	2.88	2.23	.67	103	1.18	.86	97.3
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 19:00	FA	1,892	42.8	2.71	2.15	.61	102	1.22	.88	94.4
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 19:00	RA	1,892	43.1	2.77	2.14	.57	102	1.22	.88	97.4
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 20:00	FA	1,952	43.4	2.75	2.14	.61	102	1.18	.85	95.5
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 20:00	RA	1,952	43.6	2.72	2.15	.59	102	1.18	.85	93.3
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 21:00	FA	1,872	44.7	2.84	2.22	.66	102	1.21	.89	98.0
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 21:00	RA	1,872	44.3	2.73	2.19	.63	102	1.21	.89	95.5
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 22:00	FA	1,879	43.3	2.82	2.14	.63	101	1.16	.88	93.7
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 22:00	RA	1,879	42.6	2.70	2.15	.60	101	1.16	.88	96.3
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 23:00	FA	1,819	42.5	2.68	2.12	.63	102	1.20	.91	93.4
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 23:00	RA	1,819	42.4	2.65	2.18	.56	102	1.20	.91	91.9
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 0:00	FA	1,774	43.8	2.71	2.16	.61	103	1.17	.94	92.9
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 0:00	RA	1,774	43.7	2.77	2.15	.62	103	1.17	.94	96.0
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 1:00	FA	1,786	42.7	2.67	2.10	.60	104	1.22	.93	91.2
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 1:00	RA	1,786	43.9	2.87	2.23	.65	104	1.22	.93	96.4
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 2:00	FA	1,776	43.2	2.71	2.15	.56	103	1.20	.93	92.8
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 2:00	RA	1,776	41.4	2.68	2.14	.54	103	1.20	.93	91.8
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 3:00	FA	1,757	44.7	2.72	2.10	.58	104	1.20	.94	92.1
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 3:00	RA	1,757	43.7	2.73	2.13	.52	104	1.20	.94	96.4
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 4:00	FA	1,717	44.2	2.85	2.20	.57	103	1.20	.97	95.8
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 4:00	RA	1,717	43.6	2.74	2.15	.58	103	1.20	.97	97.4
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 5:00	FA	1,739	45.1	2.80	2.24	.58	104	1.24	.95	95.0
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 5:00	RA	1,739	43.8	2.73	2.21	.56	104	1.24	.95	96.9
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 6:00	FA	1,721	43.4	2.67	2.15	.54	103	1.17	.96	92.5
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 6:00	RA	1,721	43.7	2.75	2.20	.58	103	1.17	.96	97.4
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 7:00	FA	1,659	45.6	2.84	2.26	.54	104	1.35	1.18	99.0
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 7:00	RA	1,659	43.9	2.75	2.16	.53	104	1.35	1.18	96.3
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 9:17	FA	1,549	47.0	2.96	2.31	.60	109	1.19	1.07	100
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 9:17	RA	1,549	45.7	2.76	2.22	.53	109	1.19	1.07	94.3
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 10:16	FA	1,533	47.1	2.92	2.34	.55	110	1.38	1.23	101
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 10:16	RA	1,533	47.2	2.89	2.38	.59	110	1.38	1.23	99.4
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 11:23	FA	1,517	46.9	3.00	2.38	.56	109	1.32	1.09	102
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 11:23	RA	1,517	46.7	2.99	2.30	.54	109	1.32	1.09	102

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Discharge L/s	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Sulfate	Chloride	Bromide	Sulfate, ICP
					mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 12:20	FA	1,491	46.5	2.88	2.34	.54	110	1.34	1.11	101
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 12:20	RA	1,491	48.0	2.98	2.38	.57	110	1.34	1.11	105
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 14:16	FA	1,751	46.3	2.80	2.31	.58	110	1.29	.95	99.9
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 14:16	RA	1,751	46.1	2.81	2.22	.53	110	1.29	.95	100
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 13:00	FA	1,430	46.7	2.89	2.42	.60	107	1.07	1.16	103
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 13:00	RA	1,430	44.9	2.91	2.34	.62	107	1.07	1.16	99.7
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 14:00	FA	1,444	47.3	2.89	2.42	.54	109	1.31	1.17	99.7
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 14:00	RA	1,444	46.7	2.91	2.41	.57	109	1.31	1.17	99.2
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 15:00	FA	1,708	47.6	2.89	2.33	.60	108	1.28	.80	100
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 15:00	RA	1,708	46.0	2.84	2.26	.58	108	1.28	.80	101
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 16:00	FA	1,827	44.3	2.75	2.23	.55	107	1.17	.95	96.4
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 16:00	RA	1,827	46.7	2.86	2.28	.63	107	1.17	.95	100
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 17:00	FA	1,860	43.6	2.77	2.22	.57	107	1.36	1.15	94.8
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 17:00	RA	1,860	42.8	2.76	2.17	.62	107	1.36	1.15	96.7
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 18:00	FA	1,905	43.7	2.80	2.17	.60	106	1.31	1.06	97.5
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 18:00	RA	1,905	41.4	2.73	2.10	.57	106	1.31	1.06	94.3
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 19:00	FA	2,013	42.4	2.72	2.14	.63	103	1.23	.86	93.6
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 19:00	RA	2,013	42.9	2.73	2.14	.58	103	1.23	.86	95.8
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 20:00	FA	2,038	42.7	2.72	2.13	.62	105	1.18	.86	94.0
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 20:00	RA	2,038	43.1	2.78	2.16	.58	105	1.18	.86	97.8
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 21:00	FA	1,898	43.2	2.74	2.19	.62	104	1.16	.89	96.9
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 21:00	RA	1,898	44.0	2.76	2.14	.63	104	1.16	.89	96.1
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 22:00	FA	1,890	43.7	2.78	2.21	.62	104	1.19	.89	95.7
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 22:00	RA	1,890	43.3	2.77	2.16	.59	104	1.19	.89	94.4
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 23:00	FA	1,821	45.4	2.90	2.24	.60	106	1.28	.92	98.7
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 23:00	RA	1,821	43.9	2.73	2.15	.59	106	1.28	.92	95.0
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 0:00	FA	1,800	44.8	2.87	2.19	.63	106	1.40	1.15	96.6
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 0:00	RA	1,800	44.0	2.78	2.18	.57	106	1.40	1.15	97.6
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 9:23	FA	1,569	45.7	2.87	2.23	.57	110	1.27	1.06	100
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 9:23	RA	1,569	46.6	2.86	2.31	.55	110	1.27	1.06	100
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 10:27	RA	1,603	46.3	3.04	2.37	.57	110	1.41	1.25	104
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 11:29	FA	1,510	46.7	3.05	2.35	.57	111	1.17	1.10	107
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 11:29	RA	1,510	47.1	2.95	2.35	.56	111	1.17	1.10	103

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Discharge	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Sulfate	Chloride	Bromide	Sulfate, ICP
	meters			L/s	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 12:26	FA	1,539	47.2	3.08	2.36	.58	111	1.36	1.08	105
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 12:26	RA	1,539	46.9	3.00	2.33	.55	111	1.36	1.08	103
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 14:22	FA	1,414	46.0	2.78	2.21	.57	111	1.33	1.17	96.4
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 14:22	RA	1,414	47.2	2.86	2.31	.54	111	1.33	1.17	99.5
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 13:00	FA	1,209	47.7	2.92	2.36	.64	117	1.54	1.37	104
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 13:00	RA	1,209	48.8	3.00	2.40	.69	117	1.54	1.37	110
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 14:00	FA	1,476	49.8	2.98	2.45	.67	118	1.49	1.12	109
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 14:00	RA	1,476	48.3	3.08	2.45	.68	118	1.49	1.12	107
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 17:00	FA	2,021	47.5	3.01	2.28	.70	116	1.60	1.08	107
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 17:00	RA	2,021	47.2	3.04	2.25	.72	116	1.60	1.08	110
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 18:00	FA	1,999	45.7	2.85	2.17	.66	115	1.40	.86	100
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 18:00	RA	1,999	44.0	2.98	2.15	.72	115	1.40	.86	103
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 19:00	FA	2,108	44.3	2.81	2.15	.65	111	1.35	.82	97.9
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 19:00	RA	2,108	46.9	3.01	2.22	.74	111	1.35	.82	107
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 20:00	FA	2,063	46.4	2.91	2.19	.67	111	1.49	1.02	101
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 20:00	RA	2,063	45.1	2.88	2.21	.68	111	1.49	1.02	97.6
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 21:00	FA	2,066	46.2	2.88	2.21	.66	111	1.31	.85	103
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 21:00	RA	2,066	44.5	2.92	2.15	.72	111	1.31	.85	102
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 22:00	FA	1,963	45.2	2.82	2.21	.66	111	1.35	.86	97.7
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 22:00	RA	1,963	45.2	2.96	2.15	.73	111	1.35	.86	101
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 23:00	FA	1,922	45.6	2.85	2.22	.63	109	1.47	1.07	99.7
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 23:00	RA	1,922	47.1	2.95	2.23	.70	109	1.47	1.07	101
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 0:00	FA	1,879	44.2	2.82	2.08	.63	111	1.35	.90	95.1
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 0:00	RA	1,879	44.0	2.94	2.19	.69	111	1.35	.90	103
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 1:00	FA	1,866	46.2	2.87	2.22	.64	111	1.48	1.11	99.2
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 1:00	RA	1,866	44.4	2.88	2.17	.70	111	1.48	1.11	100
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 2:00	FA	1,852	45.2	2.89	2.20	.62	111	1.28	.90	101
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 2:00	RA	1,852	45.5	3.05	2.26	.66	111	1.28	.90	105
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 3:00	FA	1,850	47.0	3.00	2.26	.62	111	1.44	1.14	100
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 3:00	RA	1,850	45.8	2.96	2.18	.73	111	1.44	1.14	103
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 4:00	FA	1,801	45.3	2.89	2.30	.60	111	1.43	1.13	102
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 4:00	RA	1,801	43.7	2.89	2.12	.67	111	1.43	1.13	99.5

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer, RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Discharge	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Sulfate	Chloride	Bromide	Sulfate, ICP
	meters			L/s	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 5:00	FA	1,752	46.1	2.93	2.20	.69	111	1.40	.94	102
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 5:00	RA	1,752	44.1	2.89	2.18	.64	111	1.40	.94	101
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 6:00	FA	1,769	45.7	2.94	2.19	.67	111	1.25	.94	103
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 6:00	RA	1,769	46.4	2.94	2.29	.64	111	1.25	.94	102
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 9:23	FA	1,388	48.5	3.06	2.32	.60	117	1.52	1.20	109
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 9:23	RA	1,388	48.2	3.16	2.37	.59	117	1.52	1.20	108
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 10:38	FA	1,331	48.3	3.02	2.31	.60	118	1.53	1.25	107
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 10:38	RA	1,331	49.6	3.18	2.45	.66	118	1.53	1.25	109
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 11:35	FA	1,559	48.3	3.02	2.35	.59	117	1.37	1.06	109
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 11:35	RA	1,559	47.8	3.13	2.38	.60	117	1.37	1.06	109
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 12:45	FA	1,612	48.6	2.97	2.37	.58	119	1.42	1.08	110
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 12:45	RA	1,612	48.6	3.18	2.40	.59	119	1.42	1.08	110
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 14:32	FA	1,444	47.6	2.98	2.32	.63	119	1.47	1.15	107
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 14:32	RA	1,444	48.6	2.96	2.36	.61	119	1.47	1.15	111

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Silica	Aluminum	Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Cobalt	Copper	Iron	Lead	Lithium
	meters			mg/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 13:00	FA	6.26	70.3	.19	24.9	.89	.03	.39	2.60	19.9	.57	5.80
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 13:00	RA	7.07	271	.52	29.7	1.16	.15	.56	9.22	466	11.6	6.05
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 14:00	FA	6.62	51.1	.20	24.8	.85	.02	.62	3.19	19.7	.57	5.85
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 14:00	RA	6.29	57.8	.21	24.2	.85	.02	.47	4.18	62.1	1.40	5.63
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 15:00	FA	6.38	47.4	.15	23.9	.88	.02	.55	2.68	18.3	.59	5.81
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 15:00	RA	6.59	68.1	.20	23.4	.90	.03	.44	4.06	82.1	1.94	5.32
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 16:00	FA	6.36	41.9	.15	23.7	.90	.03	.46	2.86	14.7	.52	5.58
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 16:00	RA	6.32	69.2	.18	23.5	.96	.03	.42	4.33	84.4	2.09	5.42
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 8:37	FA	6.51	36.0	.09	23.4	1.06	.15	.32	3.59	15.6	.50	5.42
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 8:37	RA	6.59	64.2	.12	24.8	1.07	.08	.32	5.52	68.3	1.91	5.49
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 9:48	FA	6.38	30.7	.10	24.4	1.01	.12	.32	3.56	11.9	.36	5.47
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 9:48	RA	6.65	57.5	.13	23.8	1.04	.13	.31	5.13	67.0	1.72	5.33
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 11:01	FA	6.67	32.6	.09	24.7	.99	.11	.33	3.42	11.6	.40	5.41
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 11:01	RA	6.61	57.6	.12	23.8	1.00	.15	.31	5.17	67.4	1.81	5.42
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 11:59	FA	6.57	63.7	.11	25.5	.98	.35	.30	5.48	95.8	.67	5.62
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 11:59	RA	6.72	58.0	.14	24.4	.98	.13	.30	4.91	61.5	1.65	5.83
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 13:55	FA	6.04	56.6	.12	23.5	.89	.10	.25	3.78	12.2	.46	5.66
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 13:55	RA	6.46	85.2	.16	23.7	.93	.02	.28	5.58	98.1	2.40	5.65
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 13:00	FA	6.37	24.9	.34	24.3	1.23	.11	.38	2.82	8.50	.25	6.22
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 13:00	RA	6.41	47.5	.40	24.0	1.25	.03	.38	4.47	64.1	1.73	6.28
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 14:00	FA	6.42	30.6	.40	24.2	1.09	.19	.53	2.67	15.1	.49	6.14
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 14:00	RA	6.70	44.4	.48	24.5	1.15	.03	.35	4.16	64.5	1.71	6.19
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 16:00	FA	6.41	28.1	.39	23.4	1.18	.03	.46	3.22	13.2	.46	6.09
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 16:00	RA	6.33	65.0	.44	22.9	1.17	.02	.35	5.16	80.1	2.01	5.80
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 17:00	FA	6.48	28.3	.30	23.4	1.17	.12	.41	3.70	10.8	.54	6.10
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 17:00	RA	6.43	81.1	.39	23.4	1.21	.03	.38	5.89	104	2.68	6.09
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 18:00	FA	6.30	31.6	.33	24.1	1.15	.03	.51	3.59	12.8	.48	6.13
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 18:00	RA	6.31	74.6	.42	23.5	1.18	.12	.37	5.49	87.0	2.22	5.82
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 19:00	FA	6.51	37.5	.31	23.2	1.22	.17	.53	3.42	16.3	.55	6.37
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 19:00	RA	6.30	82.6	.41	23.4	1.25	.02	.39	5.92	107	2.92	5.55
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 20:00	FA	6.11	29.9	.28	23.1	1.31	.03	.45	3.44	13.4	.51	5.89
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 20:00	RA	6.27	91.0	.39	22.8	1.32	.11	.41	6.41	116	2.80	5.69
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 21:00	FA	6.10	28.4	.29	22.9	1.39	.04	.63	3.73	17.6	.53	5.65

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Silica mg/L	Aluminum ug/L	Arsenic ug/L	Barium ug/L	Cadmium ug/L	Chromium ug/L	Cobalt ug/L	Copper ug/L	Iron ug/L	Lead ug/L	Lithium ug/L
	meters													
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 21:00	RA	6.35	95.7	.44	23.1	1.47	.03	.44	6.88	119	2.85	5.73
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 22:00	FA	6.46	27.7	.25	23.4	1.45	.02	.58	3.53	18.3	.51	5.80
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 22:00	RA	6.29	82.6	.32	23.6	1.49	.02	.46	6.59	100	2.41	5.75
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 23:00	FA	6.33	27.4	.27	24.0	1.51	.02	.57	3.77	24.0	.57	5.91
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 23:00	RA	6.23	89.0	.35	22.8	1.49	.03	.44	6.73	107	2.35	5.71
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 0:00	FA	6.35	64.3	.24	24.2	1.49	.03	.55	3.83	13.0	.45	5.91
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 0:00	RA	6.32	91.0	.29	23.8	1.48	.03	.47	7.33	114	2.74	5.77
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 1:00	FA	6.27	28.6	.21	23.7	1.55	.02	.54	3.71	13.2	.40	5.97
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 1:00	RA	6.37	96.5	.30	23.6	1.56	.02	.46	7.70	120	2.92	5.58
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 8:50	FA	6.40	50.2	.09	25.1	1.63	.10	.42	10.4	6.64	.71	5.82
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 8:50	RA	6.67	96.9	.13	24.3	1.65	.16	.42	8.70	72.4	2.06	5.68
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 9:57	FA	6.56	49.5	.09	24.4	1.61	.21	.40	6.19	5.98	.29	5.92
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 9:57	RA	6.72	97.3	.12	24.1	1.64	.21	.41	8.29	70.1	2.05	5.89
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 11:08	FA	6.50	51.5	.08	24.5	1.57	.13	.40	5.46	10.1	.32	5.78
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 11:08	RA	6.92	99.6	.12	24.5	1.54	.13	.38	8.18	71.1	2.08	5.71
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 12:06	FA	6.18	58.3	.12	25.0	1.48	.13	.44	5.36	7.12	.34	5.91
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 12:06	RA	6.76	102	.11	23.6	1.50	.12	.40	8.40	73.9	2.37	5.89
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 14:02	FA	6.25	50.9	.10	24.2	1.38	.02	.40	4.55	7.79	.35	6.00
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 14:02	RA	6.77	186	.26	25.3	1.42	.05	.44	9.62	233	4.91	6.12
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 13:00	FA	6.21	54.6	.10	24.0	1.70	.01	1.16	3.91	7.46	.48	6.10
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 13:00	RA	6.56	73.8	.14	24.2	1.79	.03	.63	6.78	76.5	2.28	6.58
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 14:00	FA	6.43	34.5	.10	24.3	1.54	.12	.83	4.02	12.4	.49	6.24
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 14:00	RA	6.41	80.6	.13	23.8	1.56	.13	.54	6.72	80.1	2.38	5.96
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 15:00	FA	6.33	23.0	.11	23.7	1.49	.02	1.01	3.50	13.2	.49	5.81
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 15:00	RA	6.30	67.6	.11	23.3	1.52	.14	.51	5.65	71.0	2.26	6.12
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 16:00	FA	6.28	27.1	.10	23.5	1.51	.02	.92	3.77	14.0	.53	5.94
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 16:00	RA	6.54	76.5	.14	23.2	1.51	.03	.54	6.38	76.0	2.38	5.97
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 17:00	FA	6.27	28.9	.10	23.0	1.50	.02	.84	4.76	11.7	.50	6.00
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 17:00	RA	6.40	83.6	.14	23.1	1.55	.03	.53	6.50	77.6	2.46	5.88
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 18:00	FA	6.20	27.9	.11	23.2	1.50	.05	1.03	3.99	13.9	.59	5.62
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 18:00	RA	6.66	90.9	.13	23.1	1.51	.02	.54	6.36	88.7	2.51	5.77
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 19:00	FA	6.05	38.1	.10	22.5	1.51	.01	.80	3.97	13.6	.57	5.67
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 19:00	RA	6.14	93.3	.15	22.4	1.50	.13	.53	6.71	95.0	2.73	5.59

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Silica	Aluminum	Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Cobalt	Copper	Iron	Lead	Lithium
	meters			mg/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 20:00	FA	6.10	22.4	.10	22.8	1.62	.02	.76	4.07	14.5	.58	5.81
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 20:00	RA	6.28	88.5	.14	22.8	1.60	.13	.57	6.94	93.6	2.69	5.69
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 21:00	FA	6.35	27.5	.10	23.3	1.76	.15	.93	4.48	14.5	.57	6.04
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 21:00	RA	6.44	90.0	.14	22.6	1.66	.04	.60	7.57	96.3	2.66	5.89
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 22:00	FA	6.20	23.8	.09	22.9	1.70	.02	1.04	3.95	16.0	.51	5.81
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 22:00	RA	6.46	90.2	.14	22.9	1.68	.03	.61	7.18	107	2.75	5.71
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 23:00	FA	6.49	29.8	.09	20.4	1.51	.01	.70	3.40	14.6	.42	5.10
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 23:00	RA	6.52	91.5	.14	22.6	1.65	.03	.61	7.18	109	2.74	5.77
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 0:00	FA	6.33	32.3	.10	22.7	1.66	.02	1.00	3.78	15.5	.47	5.49
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 0:00	RA	6.59	89.0	.13	23.7	1.73	.03	.64	7.28	105	2.63	5.83
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 1:00	FA	6.27	24.8	.10	23.2	1.76	.08	.91	3.90	11.3	.38	5.89
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 1:00	RA	6.45	87.8	.12	23.2	1.77	.03	.63	7.09	101	2.67	5.77
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 9:06	FA	6.59	53.3	.07	23.5	1.73	.12	.58	6.20	8.22	.38	5.91
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 9:06	RA	6.70	118	.12	23.5	1.73	.02	.60	10.1	93.4	2.79	5.82
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 10:07	FA	6.20	53.5	.09	23.1	1.68	.18	.60	6.29	15.9	.58	5.78
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 10:07	RA	6.72	117	.13	22.8	1.66	.11	.54	10.2	90.7	2.74	5.91
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 11:13	FA	6.57	58.5	.09	24.0	1.71	.11	.61	6.20	10.1	.45	5.93
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 11:13	RA	6.58	123	.11	24.0	1.69	.22	.59	10.5	98.1	3.06	5.81
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 12:14	FA	6.25	75.6	.10	23.6	1.58	.08	.61	6.16	15.2	.50	5.97
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 12:14	RA	6.81	128	.13	24.3	1.65	.12	.59	10.1	105	3.27	5.90
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 14:10	FA	6.38	60.0	.10	24.1	1.45	.02	.53	5.04	25.8	1.01	6.30
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 14:10	RA	7.05	253	.27	24.9	1.53	.07	.67	11.2	293	6.34	6.17
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 13:00	FA	6.35	27.6	.26	22.8	1.88	.11	.98	2.80	7.31	.15	5.99
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 13:00	RA	6.95	134	.44	24.0	2.06	.21	.88	8.50	193	3.84	6.66
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 14:00	FA	6.39	26.3	.29	23.3	1.81	.12	.88	3.01	7.01	.30	6.29
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 14:00	RA	6.47	111	.42	23.8	1.91	.04	.80	7.87	172	3.57	6.37
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 15:00	FA	6.37	21.5	.28	23.5	1.60	.12	.85	2.88	12.2	.32	6.45
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 15:00	RA	6.72	114	.47	23.2	1.71	.11	.76	7.85	194	4.29	6.46
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 16:00	FA	6.22	22.6	.31	22.5	1.63	.15	.92	3.11	15.8	.40	6.24
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 16:00	RA	6.48	130	.47	22.8	1.69	.14	.76	8.52	202	4.89	6.43
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 17:00	FA	6.55	20.7	.26	21.5	1.62	.16	1.04	3.00	16.2	.28	6.35
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 17:00	RA	6.62	141	.43	23.5	1.77	.03	.78	9.14	225	5.61	6.25
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 18:00	FA	6.66	24.1	.24	22.7	1.65	.02	.91	3.14	13.5	.39	6.30

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Silica	Aluminum	Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Cobalt	Copper	Iron	Lead	Lithium
	meters			mg/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 18:00	RA	6.91	178	.44	23.8	1.76	.04	.80	10.7	277	6.56	6.36
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 19:00	FA	6.30	30.3	.29	22.9	1.69	.03	.99	3.75	24.7	.96	6.22
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 19:00	RA	6.65	160	.43	23.0	1.78	.04	.79	9.49	228	5.36	6.20
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 20:00	FA	6.43	26.7	.29	23.0	1.77	.01	.94	3.59	13.3	.62	6.44
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 20:00	RA	6.54	165	.45	22.7	1.84	.06	.80	9.77	238	5.68	6.24
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 21:00	FA	6.62	24.8	.27	22.9	1.88	.02	.97	3.55	13.8	.37	6.31
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 21:00	RA	6.66	165	.43	23.2	1.96	.04	.85	10.4	236	5.38	6.17
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 22:00	FA	6.43	22.3	.24	22.6	1.96	.03	.88	3.43	8.83	.25	6.16
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 22:00	RA	6.53	148	.37	22.3	1.93	.04	.82	9.60	212	4.48	6.05
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 23:00	FA	6.28	24.1	.20	21.8	1.84	.01	1.06	3.22	12.0	.28	5.97
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 23:00	RA	6.43	142	.40	23.4	2.00	.03	.87	9.90	213	4.71	6.18
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 0:00	FA	6.30	23.0	.23	22.6	1.93	.01	1.11	3.29	10.5	.25	5.99
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 0:00	RA	6.71	165	.41	23.7	2.07	.03	.89	10.6	247	5.38	6.18
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 1:00	FA	6.23	22.8	.21	22.9	1.97	.01	.93	3.32	7.03	.19	5.83
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 1:00	RA	6.79	154	.33	24.2	2.14	.03	.88	10.3	229	4.75	6.18
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 2:00	FA	6.24	22.0	.18	22.2	1.91	.07	.87	3.21	5.85	.14	6.05
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 2:00	RA	6.29	147	.31	23.5	2.06	.18	.87	10.1	217	4.54	6.02
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 3:00	FA	6.34	20.9	.20	22.2	1.91	.08	1.08	3.10	8.36	.18	5.66
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 3:00	RA	6.50	156	.33	22.5	2.03	.18	.86	9.84	224	4.44	5.94
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 4:00	FA	6.53	23.5	.18	23.2	2.00	.13	1.09	3.28	8.65	.22	6.11
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 4:00	RA	6.60	139	.30	23.7	2.06	.13	.86	9.52	199	3.99	6.07
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 5:00	FA	6.45	19.5	.11	22.1	1.82	.16	1.02	2.99	6.72	.19	5.92
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 5:00	RA	6.65	141	.26	23.2	1.94	.19	.87	9.38	205	4.17	6.04
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 6:00	FA	6.33	16.4	.14	21.6	1.84	.22	.94	3.21	91.2	.14	6.03
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 6:00	RA	6.65	145	.30	22.6	1.89	.16	.84	9.11	215	4.00	5.91
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 7:00	FA	6.52	20.9	.16	22.6	1.98	.12	1.37	3.08	8.36	.14	6.54
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 7:00	RA	6.58	154	.33	23.0	2.04	.25	.94	9.84	221	4.56	7.06
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 9:17	FA	6.65	47.3	.08	23.4	2.06	.02	.84	4.66	7.18	.13	5.86
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 9:17	RA	6.44	153	.12	24.1	2.15	.03	.84	11.6	186	3.78	6.07
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 10:16	FA	6.63	52.1	.07	23.5	2.12	.12	.89	6.03	13.0	.12	6.01
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 10:16	RA	6.66	172	.14	23.9	2.16	.13	.88	11.7	184	3.59	6.24
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 11:23	FA	6.77	51.7	.07	24.3	2.07	.16	.86	5.46	13.0	.18	6.17
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 11:23	RA	6.62	163	.12	25.7	2.18	.13	.86	12.4	191	3.89	6.49

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Silica	Aluminum	Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Cobalt	Copper	Iron	Lead	Lithium
	meters			mg/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 12:20	FA	6.50	53.7	.10	23.5	1.98	.12	.86	4.72	12.9	.15	6.57
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 12:20	RA	6.95	165	.11	24.1	2.04	.10	.79	11.7	174	3.87	6.29
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 14:16	FA	6.39	61.3	.09	23.7	1.82	.06	.83	5.21	21.2	.50	6.32
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 14:16	RA	6.66	166	.15	23.5	1.89	.02	.78	11.3	186	4.46	6.52
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 13:00	FA	6.61	37.8	.10	24.5	2.25	.02	1.00	3.62	22.2	.53	6.36
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 13:00	RA	6.63	122	.14	24.1	2.34	.04	.82	8.57	175	3.85	6.10
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 14:00	FA	6.62	36.7	.09	23.7	2.07	.01	.88	3.56	18.6	.42	6.43
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 14:00	RA	6.69	124	.15	23.9	2.13	.02	.76	8.49	176	3.88	6.35
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 15:00	FA	6.40	40.5	.08	24.0	1.94	.02	.80	3.80	18.1	.44	6.78
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 15:00	RA	6.53	126	.16	24.6	2.05	.03	.76	8.52	164	3.80	6.35
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 16:00	FA	6.23	25.2	.10	23.2	1.86	.02	.82	3.52	17.0	.50	6.39
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 16:00	RA	6.77	127	.19	24.2	1.88	.03	.77	7.91	171	4.63	6.21
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 17:00	FA	6.54	41.6	.10	22.5	1.95	.10	.97	4.48	37.2	.88	6.43
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 17:00	RA	6.42	151	.22	23.7	2.06	.15	.77	9.71	198	5.17	6.22
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 18:00	FA	6.46	32.3	.13	22.2	1.94	.02	.81	3.85	13.7	.41	6.76
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 18:00	RA	6.39	167	.20	22.9	2.02	.16	.79	10.3	230	6.03	6.14
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 19:00	FA	6.37	37.3	.10	23.2	1.90	.02	.77	4.02	17.1	.52	6.32
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 19:00	RA	6.52	143	.15	23.5	2.00	.04	.74	9.17	161	4.06	6.30
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 20:00	FA	6.30	36.9	.09	22.7	2.01	.02	.80	4.18	15.9	.51	6.12
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 20:00	RA	6.71	146	.15	23.2	2.06	.10	.77	9.61	177	4.28	6.21
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 21:00	FA	6.42	38.1	.10	22.2	1.97	.15	.83	3.84	16.7	.46	6.14
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 21:00	RA	6.64	158	.16	23.0	2.10	.11	.81	9.82	191	4.77	5.98
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 22:00	FA	6.57	33.6	.10	23.1	2.10	.02	.83	4.09	17.7	.57	6.26
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 22:00	RA	6.41	147	.16	23.4	2.23	.04	.83	10.3	189	4.58	6.13
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 23:00	FA	6.61	33.2	.08	22.6	2.07	.01	1.33	3.90	16.9	.44	6.07
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 23:00	RA	6.41	152	.18	23.3	2.22	.15	.84	10.2	191	4.52	5.88
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 0:00	FA	6.41	34.4	.08	22.9	2.05	.02	.88	3.83	12.8	.34	6.03
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 0:00	RA	6.51	147	.14	23.2	2.15	.04	.84	10.1	191	4.51	6.00
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 9:23	FA	6.50	46.7	.09	23.4	2.16	.03	.82	4.80	6.46	.18	5.96
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 9:23	RA	6.72	168	.13	23.2	2.19	.02	.80	11.5	189	3.67	5.98
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 10:27	RA	6.75	158	.09	22.9	2.12	.11	.81	11.3	179	3.72	5.94
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 11:29	FA	6.77	55.0	.09	24.1	2.16	.13	.82	5.18	12.6	.20	6.19
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 11:29	RA	6.75	157	.18	23.5	2.17	.15	.85	11.7	172	3.66	6.42

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Silica	Aluminum	Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Cobalt	Copper	Iron	Lead	Lithium
	meters			mg/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 12:26	FA	6.77	58.5	.07	24.0	2.18	.10	.84	4.98	4.89	.15	6.41
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 12:26	RA	6.90	163	.09	24.1	2.24	.12	.83	11.6	175	3.87	6.40
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 14:22	FA	6.39	78.7	.12	24.0	1.95	.02	.76	5.08	7.80	.25	6.17
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 14:22	RA	6.74	162	.13	24.0	1.99	.11	.75	11.0	178	4.16	6.05
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 13:00	FA	6.37	24.3	.19	23.2	2.32	.11	1.11	3.00	4.34	.13	6.97
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 13:00	RA	6.93	139	.26	23.8	2.43	.13	.99	8.79	198	3.99	6.95
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 14:00	FA	6.85	27.7	.23	23.4	2.19	.11	1.08	3.19	10.7	.24	7.12
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 14:00	RA	7.41	267	.54	25.3	2.42	.20	1.05	12.8	451	9.45	6.95
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 17:00	FA	6.60	23.5	.17	21.7	2.00	.08	1.23	3.06	7.96	.21	7.17
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 17:00	RA	6.70	155	.25	23.0	2.18	.09	1.05	8.69	232	4.67	7.00
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 18:00	FA	6.23	48.3	.16	21.1	2.01	.08	1.30	3.16	4.47	.11	6.66
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 18:00	RA	6.53	155	.26	22.3	2.17	.14	1.01	8.70	228	4.72	6.68
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 19:00	FA	6.20	22.9	.19	21.8	2.00	.07	1.07	3.31	4.43	.13	6.62
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 19:00	RA	6.83	170	.25	22.1	2.14	.09	.97	8.90	250	4.63	6.52
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 20:00	FA	6.39	24.6	.19	21.5	2.81	.13	1.53	3.25	6.64	.17	7.19
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 20:00	RA	6.73	153	.26	22.7	2.19	.13	.98	9.12	241	4.45	6.78
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 21:00	FA	6.35	24.2	.15	22.0	2.18	.15	1.48	3.11	7.40	.18	7.04
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 21:00	RA	6.50	154	.24	21.9	2.24	.13	.94	8.76	213	4.28	6.34
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 22:00	FA	6.38	24.3	.16	21.5	2.13	.08	1.29	3.32	5.78	.15	6.66
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 22:00	RA	6.51	144	.26	22.6	2.28	.10	.92	9.24	204	4.23	6.51
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 23:00	FA	6.32	25.1	.15	21.5	2.38	.08	.96	3.51	19.7	.15	7.10
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 23:00	RA	6.68	151	.26	23.3	2.44	.12	.98	9.56	208	4.25	6.73
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 0:00	FA	6.15	22.7	.18	21.4	2.19	.09	1.35	3.27	5.61	.13	6.07
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 0:00	RA	6.72	144	.23	22.3	2.33	.13	.94	9.18	205	3.95	6.33
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 1:00	FA	6.45	24.0	.12	21.1	2.15	.06	1.26	3.24	4.11	.11	6.64
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 1:00	RA	6.55	140	.23	22.8	2.35	.12	.93	9.35	195	3.93	6.43
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 2:00	FA	6.41	24.8	.12	21.5	2.19	.09	1.29	3.30	4.42	.12	6.22
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 2:00	RA	6.84	146	.22	22.4	2.29	.13	.90	8.96	194	3.77	6.17
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 3:00	FA	6.56	23.7	.14	22.5	2.30	.09	1.06	3.39	3.15	.10	6.29
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 3:00	RA	6.82	141	.19	23.0	2.34	.12	.91	9.01	191	3.73	6.29
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 4:00	FA	6.41	25.6	.15	22.8	2.24	.12	1.18	3.31	4.66	.11	6.77
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 4:00	RA	6.30	131	.18	23.2	2.35	.13	.90	8.87	174	3.54	6.25

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Silica	Aluminum	Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Cobalt	Copper	Iron	Lead	Lithium
	meters			mg/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 5:00	FA	6.55	26.4	.12	22.7	2.28	.10	1.31	3.19	4.96	.12	6.26
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 5:00	RA	6.55	135	.20	23.3	2.38	.17	.91	8.75	169	3.47	6.27
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 6:00	FA	6.45	26.3	.13	22.6	2.27	.10	1.50	3.21	5.50	.13	6.03
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 6:00	RA	6.76	131	.17	22.5	2.36	.10	.89	8.78	175	3.32	6.32
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 9:23	FA	6.88	53.1	.07	23.9	2.45	.02	.94	4.88	4.54	.17	6.48
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 9:23	RA	7.22	175	.15	23.7	2.44	.05	.95	11.3	194	3.77	6.37
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 10:38	FA	6.51	54.3	.09	23.5	2.36	.14	.95	4.70	4.26	.12	6.49
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 10:38	RA	7.05	180	.13	24.3	2.51	.12	.96	11.6	198	3.95	6.65
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 11:35	FA	6.86	61.9	.07	23.8	2.30	.10	.96	4.87	6.61	.19	6.47
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 11:35	RA	6.94	180	.16	24.2	2.47	.12	.96	11.6	202	4.11	6.56
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 12:45	FA	6.68	60.8	.09	24.1	2.26	.11	1.00	4.65	3.81	.16	7.22
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 12:45	RA	6.94	202	.10	24.2	2.42	.15	.99	11.5	204	4.21	6.79
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 14:32	FA	6.64	66.9	.09	23.8	2.10	.11	1.01	4.83	7.15	.25	7.00
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 14:32	RA	7.09	188	.12	24.7	2.22	.09	1.00	11.5	249	4.53	6.62

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Manganese	Molybdenum	Nickel	Silver	Strontium	Vanadium	Zinc
				ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 13:00	FA	988	1.33	.51	.004	444	.05	490
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 13:00	RA	310	1.83	.66	.10	461	.36	355
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 14:00	FA	160	1.27	11.3	.004	452	.05	305
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 14:00	RA	155	1.28	11.1	.01	442	.07	298
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 15:00	FA	172	1.19	.70	.004	416	.06	276
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 15:00	RA	179	1.16	.64	.02	417	.09	285
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 16:00	FA	183	1.18	.69	.003	420	.06	290
AMIN-4166	4166	4/16/03 16:00	RA	189	1.17	.62	.02	412	.09	297
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 8:37	FA	188	1.21	.40	.03	418	.03	395
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 8:37	RA	191	1.16	.37	.02	435	.05	406
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 9:48	FA	183	1.19	.38	.002	434	.02	371
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 9:48	RA	189	1.28	.38	.01	420	.04	396
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 11:01	FA	180	1.24	.39	.003	439	.02	351
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 11:01	RA	172	1.27	.39	.01	430	.04	349
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 11:59	FA	170	1.23	.64	.01	447	.03	327
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 11:59	RA	173	1.32	.35	.01	463	.03	331
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 13:55	FA	157	1.12	.34	.01	420	.02	311
AMIN-4166	4166	4/17/03 13:55	RA	164	1.12	.35	.02	428	.06	350
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 13:00	FA	576	2.42	.59	.01	447	.05	313
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 13:00	RA	598	1.72	.55	.02	452	.07	326
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 14:00	FA	507	1.47	.65	.01	435	.04	277
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 14:00	RA	535	2.24	.58	.02	458	.06	301
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 16:00	FA	532	1.47	.58	.01	444	.07	325
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 16:00	RA	531	1.39	.50	.02	422	.08	322
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 17:00	FA	521	1.46	.56	.005	428	.05	328
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 17:00	RA	510	1.52	.51	.02	433	.09	334
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 18:00	FA	530	1.43	.59	.004	431	.04	327
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 18:00	RA	519	1.47	.54	.02	423	.08	325
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 19:00	FA	533	1.48	.59	.01	431	.04	354
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 19:00	RA	544	1.43	.52	.03	426	.08	364
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 20:00	FA	540	1.42	.62	.01	425	.03	381
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 20:00	RA	561	1.52	.61	.03	415	.08	396
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 21:00	FA	557	1.38	.64	.005	429	.03	437

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Manganese	Molybdenum	Nickel	Silver	Strontium	Vanadium	Zinc
				ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 21:00	RA	559	1.46	.54	.03	411	.07	448
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 22:00	FA	587	1.38	.60	.01	431	.03	453
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 22:00	RA	578	1.41	.55	.02	431	.06	464
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 23:00	FA	578	1.37	.63	.01	426	.03	478
AMIN-4916	4916	4/16/03 23:00	RA	580	1.40	.54	.02	410	.06	477
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 0:00	FA	577	1.47	.65	.004	452	.02	462
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 0:00	RA	596	1.44	.57	.02	431	.06	464
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 1:00	FA	591	1.42	.64	.002	427	.02	482
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 1:00	RA	586	1.42	.56	.02	425	.06	485
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 8:50	FA	611	1.54	.61	.002	453	.02	526
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 8:50	RA	591	1.49	.58	.01	440	.04	541
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 9:57	FA	620	1.52	.60	.002	457	.02	514
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 9:57	RA	617	1.54	.57	.01	437	.04	538
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 11:08	FA	588	1.50	.53	.003	443	.02	495
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 11:08	RA	616	1.52	.54	.01	434	.04	521
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 12:06	FA	584	1.58	.55	.002	422	.02	470
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 12:06	RA	593	1.64	.52	.02	452	.04	471
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 14:02	FA	540	1.36	.50	.01	434	.02	430
AMIN-4916	4916	4/17/03 14:02	RA	555	1.48	.55	.03	454	.18	455
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 13:00	FA	562	1.70	.74	.002	469	.02	450
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 13:00	RA	956	1.62	.71	.01	470	.04	490
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 14:00	FA	866	1.64	.71	.003	468	.03	447
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 14:00	RA	856	1.47	.63	.01	443	.05	454
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 15:00	FA	799	1.49	.64	.003	461	.04	399
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 15:00	RA	809	1.34	.57	.01	444	.07	409
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 16:00	FA	839	1.50	.63	.003	453	.05	421
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 16:00	RA	806	1.38	.62	.01	439	.09	423
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 17:00	FA	807	1.53	.64	.003	444	.03	419
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 17:00	RA	796	1.46	.59	.03	432	.05	434
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 18:00	FA	799	1.51	.67	.002	437	.04	432
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 18:00	RA	819	1.47	.58	.01	419	.07	464
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 19:00	FA	767	1.50	.64	.003	425	.07	432
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 19:00	RA	784	1.40	.61	.02	414	.12	448

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Manganese	Molybdenum	Nickel	Silver	Strontium	Vanadium	Zinc
	meters			ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 20:00	FA	804	1.49	.77	.004	435	.06	481
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 20:00	RA	832	1.46	.64	.02	431	.10	494
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 21:00	FA	854	1.59	.74	.003	441	.04	515
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 21:00	RA	850	1.38	.69	.01	427	.08	534
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 22:00	FA	876	1.44	.72	.002	436	.03	525
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 22:00	RA	876	1.42	.67	.02	432	.06	534
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 23:00	FA	882	1.30	.60	.002	383	.04	543
AMIN-5536	5536	4/16/03 23:00	RA	877	1.37	.66	.02	422	.08	560
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 0:00	FA	888	1.40	.75	.003	427	.03	559
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 0:00	RA	923	1.61	.68	.01	444	.07	576
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 1:00	FA	904	1.50	.72	.002	450	.02	547
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 1:00	RA	911	2.12	.66	.02	431	.05	556
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 9:06	FA	927	1.64	.71	.002	455	.02	564
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 9:06	RA	954	1.83	.67	.02	446	.04	575
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 10:07	FA	902	1.52	.66	.003	442	.02	528
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 10:07	RA	913	1.52	.64	.01	458	.04	563
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 11:13	FA	963	1.57	.71	.004	456	.02	540
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 11:13	RA	929	1.55	.72	.01	463	.04	542
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 12:14	FA	903	1.68	.65	.002	429	.02	652
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 12:14	RA	949	1.66	.70	.01	428	.04	536
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 14:10	FA	833	1.51	.64	.01	469	.03	452
AMIN-5536	5536	4/17/03 14:10	RA	854	1.54	.74	.04	464	.26	474
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 13:00	FA	1,500	1.49	1.05	.001	451	.06	532
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 13:00	RA	1,560	1.63	1.26	.02	482	.12	594
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 14:00	FA	1,390	1.49	1.10	.002	468	.08	487
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 14:00	RA	1,370	1.60	1.05	.01	467	.12	508
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 15:00	FA	1,260	1.52	.99	.003	466	.05	411
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 15:00	RA	1,250	1.57	.95	.03	471	.11	429
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 16:00	FA	1,240	1.37	1.00	.003	447	.07	415
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 16:00	RA	1,280	1.47	.94	.02	463	.13	445
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 17:00	FA	1,280	1.37	1.08	.002	445	.05	438
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 17:00	RA	1,300	1.46	.93	.03	459	.12	462
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 18:00	FA	1,270	1.42	1.03	.002	457	.05	459

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Manganese	Molybdenum	Nickel	Silver	Strontium	Vanadium	Zinc
				ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 18:00	RA	1,280	1.52	.99	.03	455	.15	499
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 19:00	FA	1,260	1.49	1.07	.003	452	.06	464
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 19:00	RA	1,250	1.51	.95	.03	449	.15	492
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 20:00	FA	1,260	1.45	1.18	.002	461	.05	505
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 20:00	RA	1,280	1.47	1.10	.03	439	.16	533
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 21:00	FA	1,330	1.44	1.16	.002	451	.06	577
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 21:00	RA	1,310	1.47	1.11	.03	448	.13	587
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 22:00	FA	1,290	1.47	1.12	.004	456	.05	585
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 22:00	RA	1,300	1.45	1.06	.02	446	.12	607
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 23:00	FA	1,270	1.38	1.14	.001	433	.05	581
AMIN-6745	6745	4/16/03 23:00	RA	1,260	1.64	1.12	.02	451	.11	617
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 0:00	FA	1,310	1.39	1.15	.003	452	.04	599
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 0:00	RA	1,320	1.48	1.09	.04	451	.12	621
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 1:00	FA	1,300	1.40	1.15	.002	448	.05	603
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 1:00	RA	1,370	1.49	1.13	.03	469	.11	665
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 2:00	FA	1,330	1.38	1.10	.002	450	.04	611
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 2:00	RA	1,270	2.14	1.16	.03	454	.10	612
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 3:00	FA	1,310	1.35	1.16	.002	444	.04	609
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 3:00	RA	1,340	1.46	1.08	.02	448	.11	630
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 4:00	FA	1,370	1.50	1.14	.004	466	.04	639
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 4:00	RA	1,320	1.56	1.09	.02	464	.08	627
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 5:00	FA	1,380	1.34	1.13	.002	458	.02	586
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 5:00	RA	1,330	1.51	1.07	.02	457	.07	586
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 6:00	FA	1,330	1.38	1.24	.002	450	.03	564
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 6:00	RA	1,350	1.42	1.03	.03	452	.10	601
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 7:00	FA	1,350	1.49	1.38	.003	469	.03	644
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 7:00	RA	1,360	1.52	1.16	.02	476	.14	643
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 9:17	FA	1,400	1.48	1.07	.001	462	.01	676
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 9:17	RA	1,380	1.50	1.08	.02	464	.05	654
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 10:16	FA	1,480	1.49	1.14	.002	472	.01	666
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 10:16	RA	1,530	1.50	1.13	.01	483	.04	688
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 11:23	FA	1,440	1.59	1.14	.002	487	.01	640
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 11:23	RA	1,460	1.70	1.21	.01	510	.04	653

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Manganese	Molybdenum	Nickel	Silver	Strontium	Vanadium	Zinc
	meters			ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 12:20	FA	1,400	1.55	1.04	.001	469	.02	644
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 12:20	RA	1,460	1.55	1.08	.01	485	.04	654
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 14:16	FA	1,310	1.48	1.00	.002	491	.02	560
AMIN-6745	6745	4/17/03 14:16	RA	1,260	1.46	.98	.02	468	.05	577
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 13:00	FA	1,540	1.60	1.18	.001	485	.01	598
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 13:00	RA	1,520	1.55	1.13	.01	484	.05	623
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 14:00	FA	1,450	1.56	1.11	.002	484	.02	552
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 14:00	RA	1,440	1.61	1.06	.02	488	.05	571
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 15:00	FA	1,330	1.56	1.05	.003	490	.02	507
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 15:00	RA	1,290	1.59	1.00	.01	490	.05	535
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 16:00	FA	1,240	1.39	1.03	.002	481	.04	440
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 16:00	RA	1,320	1.43	1.05	.02	476	.10	502
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 17:00	FA	1,260	1.49	1.18	.003	471	.03	515
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 17:00	RA	1,260	1.53	1.11	.02	466	.09	533
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 18:00	FA	1,280	1.49	1.09	.01	468	.02	518
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 18:00	RA	1,250	1.55	1.10	.03	452	.10	536
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 19:00	FA	1,250	1.45	1.04	.01	449	.02	527
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 19:00	RA	1,230	1.48	1.01	.01	454	.07	551
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 20:00	FA	1,270	1.43	1.08	.002	461	.02	564
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 20:00	RA	1,280	1.49	1.07	.02	446	.07	588
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 21:00	FA	1,310	1.36	1.06	.003	446	.02	590
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 21:00	RA	1,310	1.47	1.06	.02	445	.07	622
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 22:00	FA	1,360	1.40	1.11	.002	467	.02	633
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 22:00	RA	1,290	1.54	1.11	.02	465	.07	649
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 23:00	FA	1,370	1.44	1.25	.001	449	.01	657
AMIN-7306	7306	4/16/03 23:00	RA	1,320	1.44	1.06	.02	438	.06	657
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 0:00	FA	1,360	1.45	1.14	.004	470	.01	647
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 0:00	RA	1,350	1.46	1.09	.02	461	.06	686
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 9:23	FA	1,420	1.40	1.13	.001	480	.01	659
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 9:23	RA	1,450	1.38	1.08	.02	462	.05	704
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 10:27	RA	1,480	1.47	1.07	.01	453	.03	692
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 11:29	FA	1,500	1.44	1.16	.001	493	.01	667
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 11:29	RA	1,490	2.09	1.15	.02	488	.04	695

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer; RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Manganese	Molybdenum	Nickel	Silver	Strontium	Vanadium	Zinc
	meters			ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 12:26	FA	1,480	1.60	1.15	.001	480	.01	636
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 12:26	RA	1,500	1.62	1.16	.02	523	.07	651
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 14:22	FA	1,250	1.60	.99	.001	451	.01	568
AMIN-7306	7306	4/17/03 14:22	RA	1,320	1.93	.99	.02	442	.05	579
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 13:00	FA	2,040	1.69	1.40	.003	516	.03	616
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 13:00	RA	2,050	1.57	1.41	.02	517	.07	641
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 14:00	FA	2,120	1.63	1.44	.002	504	.04	593
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 14:00	RA	2,160	1.66	1.52	.06	524	.21	660
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 17:00	FA	2,020	1.34	1.39	.003	463	.02	548
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 17:00	RA	2,030	1.34	1.41	.02	502	.06	566
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 18:00	FA	1,840	1.30	1.34	.001	472	.03	538
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 18:00	RA	1,850	1.35	1.36	.02	492	.07	569
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 19:00	FA	1,780	1.36	1.35	.002	461	.02	547
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 19:00	RA	1,850	1.36	1.30	.02	468	.07	600
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 20:00	FA	1,760	1.50	1.42	.002	480	.02	605
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 20:00	RA	1,780	1.35	1.34	.02	478	.08	614
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 21:00	FA	1,860	1.29	1.36	.01	465	.02	651
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 21:00	RA	1,780	1.34	1.34	.02	473	.07	630
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 22:00	FA	1,760	1.37	1.39	.004	449	.02	666
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 22:00	RA	1,780	1.33	1.35	.02	471	.07	678
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 23:00	FA	1,750	1.41	1.34	.01	491	.02	674
AMIN-7858	7858	4/16/03 23:00	RA	1,760	1.48	1.40	.02	497	.07	704
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 0:00	FA	1,650	1.35	1.31	.001	457	.03	658
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 0:00	RA	1,740	1.38	1.31	.02	478	.07	697
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 1:00	FA	1,720	1.43	1.28	.002	471	.02	726
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 1:00	RA	1,680	1.42	1.30	.02	479	.06	697
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 2:00	FA	1,750	1.40	1.30	.001	454	.02	691
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 2:00	RA	1,790	1.35	1.27	.02	468	.06	707
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 3:00	FA	1,760	1.38	1.32	.001	464	.02	704
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 3:00	RA	1,750	1.30	1.24	.01	477	.07	711
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 4:00	FA	1,780	1.32	1.31	.01	477	.02	716
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 4:00	RA	1,680	1.33	1.27	.01	481	.06	689

Table S2. Chemical analyses of high-flow temporal samples, Animas River, April 2003

[Filter: FA, 0.45-micrometer, RA, total recoverable; L/s, liters per second; mg/L, milligrams per liter; ug/L, micrograms per liter; Sodium bromide injected tracer]

Site	Distance	Time	Filter	Manganese	Molybdenum	Nickel	Silver	Strontium	Vanadium	Zinc
	meters			ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 5:00	FA	1,740	1.30	1.32	.001	476	.02	701
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 5:00	RA	1,730	1.37	1.23	.01	479	.05	702
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 6:00	FA	1,710	1.31	1.33	.002	477	.02	673
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 6:00	RA	1,750	1.37	1.25	.01	480	.05	715
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 9:23	FA	1,880	1.42	1.36	.004	516	.01	720
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 9:23	RA	1,870	1.43	1.35	.02	497	.05	741
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 10:38	FA	1,970	1.45	1.37	.001	510	.01	703
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 10:38	RA	1,980	1.49	1.39	.01	498	.04	755
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 11:35	FA	1,900	1.50	1.42	.005	501	.01	689
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 11:35	RA	1,950	1.48	1.38	.02	498	.05	710
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 12:45	FA	1,890	1.54	1.36	.003	487	.01	661
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 12:45	RA	1,940	1.52	1.33	.02	506	.04	683
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 14:32	FA	1,760	1.54	1.25	.01	502	.01	614
AMIN-7858	7858	4/17/03 14:32	RA	1,850	1.48	1.27	.02	500	.05	674